California Journal

A MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

ELECTION SUPPLEMENT

Complete State Results

FEATURE: EDUCATION TURMOIL

LA Teacher Strike

Campuses Closed

INTERVIEW

Analyst A. Alan Post

THIRD HOUSE

CSEA Leadership Change

May 1970 in Review

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Editor's Note

The month of May saw the Legislature torn between partisanship in Sacramento and partisanship in the districts as the Primary Election approached. Ultimately the cross pressures from Sacramento and the districts merged on the issue of the Governor's tax program. Party lines formed, hardened, and then dissolved as supporters of the tax measure exerted needle-precise pressure in key spots. The death and revival of the tax program is discussed on page 134.

* * *

Inserted in the center of this issue are complete statewide election results compiled directly from the computers of the Secretary of State and printed informally in order to bring *Journal* readers the complete results considerably sooner than they are available anywhere else. The very brief analysis contained in the supplement will be considerably expanded next month and in months to come.

* * *

Rather like macabre music from the late show, turmoil in schools and on campus has not quite dominated, yet set the tone of the month. In a three-page feature beginning on the next page, *California Journal* looks at the Los Angeles teachers' strike, the campus shutdown ordered by the Governor to prevent violence after President Nixon's announcement of U.S. troop involvement in Cambodia, faculty organizational efforts and other related issues.

* * *

Two new features appear in the *Journal* for the first time this month. Under the heading "Third House", beginning on page 42, is an inside view of the largest lobbying organization in the state, the California State Employees Association. Future issues will discuss other advocates and associations, describe lobbying practices in general and report on specific instances of important impact.

Henceforth, *California Journal* will present "Interview" each month as a regular feature in its own right. This month's review with A. Alan Post, the Legislature's highly respected Legislative Analyst is on pages 138-9.

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FEATURE

L.A. Teacher Strike is Settled?

A deepening financial crisis and increased teacher militancy converged on the 641,000 pupil Los Angeles City Unified School District in April to produce the state's first large-scale teachers' strike. The strike, which was called by the United Teachers of Los Angeles (UTLA), began April 13 and continued until May 13 when UTLA members voted 6,702 to 2,076 to accept a compromise settlement and to return to work.

The district's current financial problems were intensified in March when a $1.31 tax override proposal lost by a margin of 7 to 2. This was the fifth time since 1957 that Los Angeles voters had rejected a proposed override. Without new funds the district found itself with a deficit of $41.2 million in its 1970-71 budget and the prospect of cutting back instructional services in order to erase the deficit.

Negotiations Break Down

Prior to the override defeat, UTLA representatives and the Los Angeles School board had begun negotiations, with UTLA demanding a written contract to provide a reduction in class sizes and other instructional improvements together with a substantial salary increase. Failure of the override sharply increased the likelihood of a breakdown in the negotiations, for school officials saw no way they could meet the teachers' demands with available funds.

The teachers' strike was aimed as much at the general public and the state as it was at the district. Approximately a week before the strike a UTLA delegation met with Governor Reagan to request immediate and large-scale increases in state support for the public schools — financial aid which would have enabled the Los Angeles board to meet their demands. Specifically, the UTLA asked the Governor to support an emergency half-cent increase in the sales tax to provide the additional funds and to endorse Proposition 8 (see *California Journal*, March 1970, pages 70-71) on the June ballot. Reagan, who opposes tax increases which are not offset by other tax reductions, turned the teachers down flat. This action, according to UTLA members, made the strike a certainty.

Mediation

During the month-long strike approximately half of the district's 25,400 teachers stayed away, as did 30 to 40 percent of the pupils, although teacher absenteeism fell to 42% by the last day. On April 23 both sides agreed to the appointment of an independent mediator, UCLA law professor Benjamin Aaron. Fifteen days later Aaron came up with a proposed settlement which provided for: a 7% salary increase, restoration of most of the $41.2 million budget cuts, selected reductions in class size, special reading classes, an increased role for teachers in school management, extra support for poverty area schools and recognition of UTLA, on the basis of its membership, as the teachers' sole bargaining agent. The cost of the proposal was to be met either from Proposition 8 or an increase in state aid.

The board refused to accept these terms in full, however. Under the board's terms, which were finally accepted by the teachers, the salary increase was maintained at 5% and the restoration of the budget deficit together with proposed program improvements were made contingent upon the receipt of additional funds from the state. A proposal by the union that the 5% salary increase funds be reallocated to other instructional costs also was rejected by the board. It was reported that the board felt that such a move would be unfair to the non-union teachers who had already been promised an increase and that the heavy cuts in instructional expenditures would serve better in Sacramento as evidence of the district's need for additional funds.

Lack of Sympathy

It was apparent throughout the strike, however, that there was little sympathy in the state's capital for either the striking teachers or the district. There is a strong belief among legislators and the Governor's staff that both parties share responsibility for serious mismanagement of the schools. They believe additional state support is not likely to have much impact on the major weaknesses of the schools as they are now operated.

Throughout the strike Governor Reagan refused to intervene, maintaining that it was entirely a local matter. He has made it clear, however, that he is opposed to any major tax increase to augment state school support, including tax increases implied under Proposition 8 on the June ballot.

Court Challenge

Before the Los Angeles board could sign a contract with the UTLA as bargaining agent for the teachers, however, opponents of the strike secured a court order blocking the board from doing so. The court order was issued on the basis of a contention that school boards are not authorized under state law (Winton Act) to sign contracts with employee organizations.

UTLA attorney Leo Geffner expressed confidence that the order will eventually be lifted. In the meantime, the board has agreed to adopt the terms of the contract as a statement of board policy, enabling it to go ahead with implementation of the agreement.

Finance Issue Unsolved

Apart from this legal question, there also remains a basic unresolved question as to whether the district will actually secure the additional state funds which it will need to effect the "educational improvements" to which both parties agreed. At the moment, the prospects for a large-scale increase in state aid are exceedingly dim. The provisions of Governor Reagan's tax shift program, declining economic conditions, and the unwillingness of state politicians to discuss a tax increase are all working against such action. If the additional financing is not provided at this session of the Legislature, it is quite possible that the strike will be resumed in the fall.

The statewide candidacy of Wilson Riles and the presence in the Sacramento County Supervisor race of a Patrick Melarkey occasioned a rash of bizarre bumper messages including one reading "Unruh Melarkey Riles Tunney."

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Governor Closes Campuses to Defuse Tensions

All 27 campuses of the University of California and the California State Colleges, plus a large number of the community colleges and private colleges and universities, were closed May 7 and 8 at the request of Governor Reagan. The Governor made his unprecedented request in the face of mounting anti-war sentiment which swept the campuses following President Nixon's announcement that American forces had entered Cambodia and reports of the killing of four students at Kent State University in Ohio.

Reagan announced his decision to close the campuses in a lengthy televised statement on May 6. In this statement he charged that "deliberate violence and disruption (was) planned for a number of institutions here in California" in the wake of the tragedy at Kent State University. To avoid this violence he asked the students to return home, "to take the next four days to review all that has happened," and to "see if there is not a better way than going on with the torch and the club until, as surely as the sun rises, there are more Kent Universities." Perhaps anticipating the anti-war marches which were to follow, the governor asked the students to ask themselves whether "the causes for which the protestors marched have been truely the causes they pronounced, or did they march simply in the name of disruption, borrowing causes as justification for their violence?"

Governor's Tactic Successful

The closing came as something of a reversal of statements by the administration and legislative leaders during other periods of tension to the effect that the campuses should remain open at all costs. Democrats in the Legislature promptly charged the Governor with giving in to campus agitators, but it soon became evident that in the short run, at least, the Governor's tactic had worked. Students on many of the campuses were determined to close the campuses themselves; Reagan's surprise action denied them that opportunity, no matter what they thought of his reasons for doing so. During the period of closure the campuses remained free of violence.

Commenting the following week, the Governor observed, "for the first time, the radicals have gotten a great majority of the students behind them in this anti-war protest . . . If we hadn't declared that moratorium, I believe by this time there would have been terrible disorders on the campuses." Critics of the Governor's action, including a large number of campus administrators, expressed strong doubts that violence actually threatened more than a few institutions, but they had no way to prove it.

Student leaders took advantage of the recess in classes to organize a large march on the capitol in Sacramento similar to the march carried out in Washington, D.C. The Sacramento march was peaceful and without incident. Although the 7,000 students and others who participated did not find the Governor or Lt. Governor at the capitol to meet them, they were met by a host of Republican and Democratic legislators who came out of the capitol to talk informally in small groups with the demonstrators.

The campuses were reopened Monday May 11 with a general absence of conflict following the four-day cooling-off period. On many campuses, however, administrators and faculty agreed that regular course work would give way temporarily to wide-ranging discussions of the war and its implications for American society. "Crisis classes," convocations and similar activities were carried on as a means of bringing students, faculty and administrators together nonviolently. Many campus administrators felt free to express their own concern regarding the war and its impact on the country even while Governor Reagan continued to suggest that the demonstrations were the handiwork of a small band of radicals bent on destroying the institutions and the society itself.

United Professors of California Is New Bargaining Organization

For many years state college faculty representation has been divided among several different and often sharply competitive organizations. The five largest have been the Association of California State College Professors, the College Council of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO), the California State Employees' Association, the American Association of University Professors, and the California College and University Faculty Association. In addition, there is the official Academic Senate of the California State Colleges which seeks to represent all faculty members but is circumscribed in its activities because it is state-supported.

On May 10 in San Diego, the two groups with the largest state college representation, ACSCP and AFT, announced their merger to form the new United Professors of California. Members' check-off cards will be circulated through the summer and newly-elected interim President Dr. William A. Smith expects about 4,000 members by fall. The organization is likely to remain heavily weighted with state college members for the foreseeable future, although some affiliations from U.C. faculty members are anticipated.

According to Smith and the other leaders, the new organization will bargain effectively with college administrators, the Trustees, and the state with respect to salaries, fringe benefits, working conditions, and other matters of college administration.

Among the announced objectives of the new union are: a salary increase of 50 percent within 3 years; a reduction in state college teaching duties; an increase in fringe benefits and sabbatical leaves; guarantees that there will be no discrimination against faculty members because of race and social and political beliefs; a greater faculty role in grievance procedures; and expanded student control over student affairs on campus.

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Tuition Issues Are in the Legislature

In March of this year the Trustees of the California State Colleges broke with the past by voting to ask the Legislature for authority to impose a tuition charge on state college students. In doing so, they were following the lead of the Regents of the University of California who had agreed in February to raise tuition for University students.

The Legislature, however, has yet to take action to grant the authority which the Trustees requested. There is one bill before the Legislature which is specifically intended to provide the requested authority, but it has not yet been activated. AB 2020 (Campbell), as amended May 6, removes the existing $25 per year ceiling on state college tuition and authorizes the Trustees to fix an "education fee" in an amount which they shall determine. The revenue from this fee is to be deposited in a State College Education Fund which will then be used as a source of financing for the colleges.

Partisan Issue

The author of the bill, Assemblyman William Campbell, is the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Higher Education. That committee voted in February, 1968, to oppose all tuition for public higher education. Since that time, however, the chairmanship has been transferred from Democratic Assemblyman Jess Unruh to Republican Campbell with a corresponding shift in the majority party membership. Although the current committee has not gone on record as to the desirability of state college tuition, it is probable that if it did so it would reverse its earlier position.

Early in April, Assembly Speaker Monagan stated his opinion that it is unlikely that legislation will be passed at this session of the Legislature to give the Trustees the authority they have requested. Monagan indicated his support for such legislation but observed that "if it is to be made a partisan issue, it might not get 41 votes in the Assembly." Tuition has been a partisan issue from the moment it was first suggested, and this may explain why AB 2020 has not yet been set for its first hearing.

Scholarship Awards for Tuition

The earlier decision by the Regents to increase student charges for the University's nine campuses was expected to have an immediate impact on another state program, the State Scholarship Program. Approximately 37 percent of state scholarship winners attend the University, their awards paying the cost of all mandatory fees. When University tuition was increased by $150 for 1970-71, it was expected that the Scholarship and Loan Commission would ask for and receive a budget augmentation so that its awards to University students might be increased accordingly.

In mid-May, however, the Department of Finance notified the Legislature's two fiscal committees that it would not request the additional funds for the commission. In the administration's view, state scholarship winners who find the increased tuition charge too much of a burden should be able to defer payment for some period, possibly until after graduation. Arguing against this position, the Legislative Analyst, who recommended a budget augmentation of $391,000, charged that it constituted unfair discrimination against University students. The Analyst pointed out that all other scholarship winners, including those attending high-cost private institutions, would receive awards sufficient to cover tuition and all other mandatory fees. University students, on the other hand, are to be asked to carry the University's new charge themselves, at least for the first year.

According to San Francisco Chronicle columnist Herb Caen, the San Francisco Art Institute demurred when Governor Reagan asked by telegram that it, too, close for five days to allow students to reflect on their responsibilities.

In explanation an institute administrator remarked, "We happen to think it would be more helpful if the government closed down for four days of reflection."

Court Ruling Reestablishes State Board Integration Guides

Ruling on a suit filed by former State Board of Education member Nathaniel Colley, the Sacramento Superior Court on May 26, reestablished the board's guidelines on school district desegregation. These guidelines, which provide a working definition of "ethnic imbalance" (*California Journal*, March 1970, page 77), were abruptly repealed by the board in March following their use by Superior Court Judge Alfred Gitelson in his decision ordering the integration of the Los Angeles School District.

Colley, who filed suit on behalf of his son, charged that the board had erroneously claimed that there was an emergency which justified repeal of its regulations without the 30-day notice and public hearing otherwise required. Deputy State Attorney General Edmund White agreed with Colley that no real emergency had existed.

The board had scheduled a hearing at its June meeting for a proposed new set of regulations. It will now presumably reconsider the desirability of going through the regular procedure for repealing its original guidelines. Colley has stated that he will seek to block any such action and Superior Court Judge William A. White has indicated that he will retain jurisdiction over the matter in the event there is further litigation.

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New Abortion Liberalization Is

More than 80,000 abortions were performed in California in 1968, according to estimates of the California Department of Public Health, but only seven percent were performed legally. Whether the thousands of women annually who turn to illegal abortions should be allowed, instead, to have abortions under the law is the question before the Legislature this year in the form of SB 544, authored by Senator Anthony Beilenson, author of the 1967 Therapeutic Abortion Act.

The 1967 law extended the legally acceptable justification for abortions to include circumstances when there is substantial risk that continued pregnancy would gravely impair the physical or mental health of the mother or when the pregnancy results from rape or incest. In no case may a legal abortion be performed after the 20th week of pregnancy. This changed the 98-year-old law which prohibited a woman from receiving an abortion "unless the same is necessary to preserve her life."

Passage of Present Law

Abortion reform legislation which was first introduced in California in 1961 by Assemblyman John Knox led the way to discussion in California of a previously "taboo" subject. Then Assemblyman Beilenson introduced the abortion liberalization measure in 1963 when he learned that Knox was not planning to re-introduce his bill. The bill failed to be reported out of committee. Introduced again in 1965, the bill again did not reach the floor.

In 1967, Beilensen, now a Senator, had better luck. The bill, as introduced, would have permitted legal abortions in cases of anticipated deformity of the child (such as might result from exposure to German measles) as well as on the other grounds cited above. Bowing to Governor Reagan's opposition to this provision, Beilenson removed it, and the bill passed 21-17 in the Senate, with 9 Republicans and 12 Democrats in favor, and 48-30 in the Assembly, with 29 Democrats and 19 Republicans to support.

Several groups, including the statewide PTA, the American Association of University Women, and the American Medical Association supported the measure. Potent organized opposition came from the Roman Catholic Church. There was also opposition, even then, from some who felt that the measure did not go far enough.

Further Liberalization Proposed

SB 544 would go even further than the original 1967 proposal, providing simply that a woman may acquire an abortion in California from any state licensed physician or surgeon. This liberalization is the subject of considerable debate already, although hearings on the Beilenson bill will not take place until late June.

Ten other states have laws similar to California's present law. To date, only three states — Hawaii, New York, and Alaska — have broadly legalized abortion. The Hawaii law requires a 90-day residence period in the state, and Alaska has a 30-day residence requirement. The New York law imposes no residency restriction. All of these states limit abortion to that period of time before viability — the time before the fetus may survive outside the womb (24-26 weeks). On May 26, the Governor of Maryland vetoed an abortion law which had neither a residency nor a viability provision and which would have repealed all of the state's abortion laws.

The Beilenson bill contains no viability clause. Without the viability provision, the fetus can, theoretically, be aborted up to the moment before birth — long after the fetus could survive independently. Since, however, an abortion performed after 26 weeks could result in a live birth which would have to be treated as such, the question of viability only arises for the period between certain non-viability (before 22 weeks) and possible viability (after about 26 weeks).

Part of Population Package

Senator Beilenson introduced this year's bill as one bill in a six-part package dealing with the problem of population growth. He maintains that no country has been able to maintain zero population growth or substantially reduce the population growth rate without having legalized abortion as a backstop to birth control.

Beilenson points out that the abortion act as it now stands is part of the criminal law, and it is a felony for a woman to have an abortion unless it is performed under the Therapeutic Abortion Act. He contends that the law should be changed to conform with today's social reality. No woman, he says, is now prosecuted under the law for having an abortion; only the illegal practitioners of abortion have become subject to penalty of law. Beilenson feels that abortion no longer has the criminal connotations it once had and that people are becoming aware of the limitations of the present Therapeutic Abortion Act.

The primary limitation to which Beilenson refers is the clause which requires that any woman seeking an abortion for reasons of mental health must have the certification of a psychiatrist that to carry the pregnancy to term would gravely impair her mental health. Despite the fact that 90 percent of the 16,065 legal abortions reported to the Department of Public Health from November, 1967 to September, 1969 were performed for mental health reasons, many women, Beilenson says, seek illicit means of abortion or try self-induced miscarriage because they shy away from the thought of a psychiatric examination. This problem would be eliminated by SB 544 because no examination would be required.

Medical Decision

Dr. Erwin Eichhorn, a respected Sacramento obstetrician/gynecologist and chairman of the health agencies committee of the Sacramento County Medical Society, believes that the state is now intervening in what is a purely medical decision to be made by the patient involved. "Individual families need to make their own morals and their own medical decisions," he says. "I think you just have to separate abortions out as being a family problem." Eichhorn argues that doctors could operate with much more individualized treatment if the decision were left to

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Subject of Debate

the patient, with no specific legal requirements to be fulfilled.

The Roman Catholic Church continues to be the most outspoken opponent of liberalization or abolition of abortion legislation. The Church contends that in dealing with abortion you are not simply dealing with the rights of one person (the mother). You are, in effect, weighing the rights of two parties, and perhaps three or more — including the interest which the body politic of the state has. William R. Burke, Public Relations Counsel for the Catholic Education and Welfare Organizations in California, says that the Church view is that if the state has any overriding function, it is to protect the life of the citizen. "Neither medicine nor law, nor for that matter indeed theology," he says, "is prepared to say at what point you are dealing with a human being who has a right to be protected. In the absence of certainty about at what point you are dealing with a human being, you have to assume it is at the moment of conception. Otherwise, any other point is a purely arbitrary determination."

Roman Catholic Assemblyman John Vasconcellos feels that the question of abortion must be separated from the problem of birth control, since abortion removes life, while birth control prevents conception. This is why Vasconcellos says he can favor the five other bills in Beilenson's package while opposing abortion. Vasconcellos agrees that women will seek abortions even if they are not legal, but says, "insofar as you make abortion available to women you are taking away the availability of life."

The state must be involved in the problem of abortion, says Vasconcellos, just as the state has historically acted to protect the unprotected. "I would like to see people address the only real question, which is, 'Is the fetus something that has some rights and some protection?' Curiously, we accord the fetus all kinds of secondary rights — the right to sue if it is injured, the right to inherit — all kinds of rights that persons only have in a free society. And then we say, 'The fetus has all these rights, but no right to life.' That is sheer hypocrisy."

Change Appears Remote

The chances for approval of the Beilenson bill at least in its present form are slim this year. Several legislators who supported the 1967 bill are as yet unprepared to support complete abolition of abortion restrictions. In addition, Governor Reagan, who continues to question "what constitutes murder" has indicated he would veto further liberalization.

A statewide initiative campaign to place a measure to legalize abortion on the November ballot appears equally unlikely to succeed, although both Beilenson and Vasconcellos believe that this initiative would pass if it were on the ballot. Proponents, however, must secure 325,173 signatures by the June 25 deadline. By May 1, only slightly over 100,000 signatures had been obtained.

While it is evident that the national trend is toward liberalized abortion laws, a trend in which California has been a leader, the prospects for further change in California this year now appear remote.

Container Standardizing Bill Clears Senate

A small but possibly significant step towards reducing the Legislature's workload occurred May 4 when the Assembly Committee on Agriculture approved a bill to repeal statutory container requirements for most agricultural products. The bill, SB 214, by Senator Fred W. Marler, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has already cleared the upper House and now appears to have clear sailing to the Governor's desk.

Container standardization provisions in the Agricultural Code have been aimed at limiting the proliferation of box sizes for fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables. Because of their frequent incidence and highly technical nature, container standardization bills have long been considered a nuisance by legislators and lobbyists alike. Previous suggestions to delegate such regulatory authority to the Department of Agriculture ran afoul both of traditional legislative policy prerogatives and of the sentiment of some commodity group representatives who believed that the Legislature would be more likely to require unanimity within an industry prior to approving any proposed change. Although recent industry practice has been to consolidate noncontroversial provisions affecting single commodities into omnibus bills, Marler's bill could eliminate the introduction of up to 20 bills a year.

Some Standards Remain Statutory

The Marler bill is a product of a Senate industry advisory committee first established in 1960 and reactivated in 1968. The committee includes representatives of all the relevant farm organizations and is chaired by Richard Johnsen, Jr. (Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, an organization of California farm cooperatives) who normally handles most standardization legislation before the Legislature. SB 214 does delegate all container standardization authority currently in the code (container dimensions, markings, consumer packs, and commodity sizing) to the State Director of Agriculture, but leaves the somewhat more controversial commodity maturity standards in statutory form.

The bill's supporters hope that in addition to helping unclog the legislative process it will provide more expeditious disposition of future industry standardization change requests. However, some legislators suspect that controversial decisions by the Department will still find their way before the Legislature, and the sole current opponent of record, the California Grape and Tree Fruit League, has indicated it fears that the Department may be taken advantage of by one segment of a commodity group to the detriment of others.

Both the present law and the current bill view standardization as an intra-industry problem rather than one involving the ultimate consumer. Dr. Emil Mrak, ex-Chancellor of the University of California at Davis and a food technologist by profession, has argued that broader participation in commodity standardization policy discussions would benefit California producers and consumers alike. It is possible that the Senate advisory committee will be asked to continue in existency to review such issues, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of SB 214 and any extensions of the principle of legislative delegation.

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New Approaches to Delinquency Studied

For a number of years juvenile authorities and interested legislators have been searching for ways to improve California's juvenile programs by increasing the effectiveness of delinquency prevention and rehabilitation. Although juvenile arrests have not climbed as rapidly as many other arrest statistics, they continue steadily upward year after year — in terms of the rate per 100,000 persons under 18, there has been a 42 percent increase from 1960 to 1968. The basic growth rate has been accelerated somewhat in the past few years as a consequence of rapidly climbing drug use arrests.

Local authorities deal with the great majority of juvenile offenders. According to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, in 1968 there were 366,451 juvenile arrests in California. In the same year 140,783 juveniles were referred to local probation agencies and were dealt with locally either by detention, probation or release. State institutional commitments numbered 4,689 for the same year, suggesting, as is the case, that the state deals primarily with the most difficult cases, which are passed on from local agencies. However, despite the fact that they carry primary responsibility for juvenile justice, local agencies are often fragmented and under-funded.

Youth Service Bureaus

The Youth Authority has undertaken two experimental programs aimed at strengthening delinquency prevention and treatment at the local level. The first of these is in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention and provides for the establishment and maintenance of local Youth Service Bureaus. The principal function of these bureaus is to provide coordination for the local delinquency prevention services and activities which are spread among various local law enforcement, employment, counseling and education agencies and the courts.

In 1968, the California Legislature enacted the Youth Services Bureaus Act proposed by Senator George Deukmejian. The act provided $100,000 for the establishment of youth service bureaus in four localities (Yuba-Sutter, Contra Costa, Los Angeles and San Diego Counties). Five additional bureaus were established with funds from the federal Safe Streets Act (Yolo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties). All nine bureaus are to be funded for a second year, still on a pilot basis, with an evaluation report to be submitted to the Legislature in 1971.

Each bureau is under the direction of a full-time coordinator and a managing board drawn from various sectors of the community. The staffs consist of both lay and professional people, including full-time and part-time personnel from the juvenile courts, probation departments and law enforcement agencies. In addition to coordinating delinquency prevention efforts, the bureaus provide some direct services to youths, including employment counseling and recreation opportunities. The programs are not mandatory; they are intended simply to encourage local agencies to pool their resources and to develop innovative delinquency prevention activities.

A preliminary report was submitted to the Legislature by the Youth Authority in January outlining the basic concepts, the manner in which the bureaus were established and their initial activities. In a very tentative first evaluation, the report stated that "the voluntary, non-punitive principle of the bureaus seems to produce a more open, honest relationship on the part of parents and youth with bureau personnel." According to the report, the focusing of services in target neighborhoods away from the official aura surrounding traditional agencies has proven to be a decided advantage.

Community Treatment Project

The second experimental program, the Community Treatment Project, has been in existence much longer and deals with treatment, as its name indicates, rather than with prevention. The CTP is one of the early efforts of the CYA to explore the feasibility and effectiveness of intensive treatment and supervision of delinquent youth in the community as an alternative to the traditional forms of treatment — institutionalization and parole. The program began in late 1961 as a joint venture of the National Institute of Mental Health and the CYA, with operational cost borne by the CYA and research expenses by the NIMH.

While more expensive than a regular parole program, largely because of smaller caseloads for professional personnel, the program to date has been less expensive than institutionalization. The experiment has been conducted with both experimental and control (traditional treatment) groups so as to provide a method for evaluation. Youths placed in the program first receive a diagnosis as to their "psychological/behavioral level of maturity." Then a "treatment control plan" is prepared for each, laying out proposed schooling, counseling, job placement, and personal supervision as they are appropriate. This plan is developed by a parole agent who has been "matched" with the dozen or so youths with whom he is to work.

Results thus far have shown that a significant number of juvenile court first commitments could be dealt with successfully in the community under intensive supervision and treatment.

A new phase of the program involves diagnosing wards according to pre-established criteria to determine whether they should begin treatment in a residential setting or in their communities. The study will attempt to determine which kinds of youth appear to be more "successful". This phase may well bring new insights for total correctional programming and treatment to the juvenile justice system. If so, it will mark a major shift in Youth Authority treatment programs away from institutions and back to the local communities.

Proposed New Legislation

A third program, which also deals with treatment, may be established by the Legislature this session. Senate Bill 843 (Way) is designed to divert the non-delinquent drug user away from the juvenile justice system and into treatment centers at the community level. The bill was recently amended in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee to place the young addict treatment centers in the Lanterman-Petris-Short community mental health clinic setting rather than in the Department of Youth Authority as originally written. Although the community mental health clinics have the authority to set up such treatment centers now, the bill, it is hoped, will provide an additional impetus in this direction.

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Tight Money Stymies Housing Legislation

According to the national housing goal established by Congress in 1968, the nation must add 26 million housing units to its inventory during the decade of the 70's. California's share of this total is 2.6 million or 260,000 new units per year. A minimum of 225,000 housing starts per year is necessary just to keep up with the state's population expansion. Additional units are necessary to replace housing destroyed each year and substandard units that are or should be renovated or removed.

In 1968 the state produced 158,000 conventional units plus 24,000 mobilehomes. In 1969, 161,000 conventional starts were made and 28,000 mobilehomes produced for a total of approximately 190,000 housing units. The state has yet to meet its quota, and the future looks grim.

Republican Assemblyman Pete Wilson of San Diego, Chairman of the Urban Affairs and Housing Committee, has stated "the housing situation in California is reaching crisis proportions. It is evident from recent statistics that the lack of decent, safe and sanitary housing is a problem faced not only by those families of low and moderate income but increasingly by middle income citizens as well."

Factory-built Housing Law

In 1969, the Legislature enacted the California Factory-built Housing Law. AB 1971 (Wilson) called for a single statewide code for the construction and installation of factory-built housing. The measure allows the housing and construction industry to use mass production techniques — with consequent lower production costs — in order to meet California's housing needs. The bill grants the State Department of Housing and Community Development the authority to regulate and inspect factory-built housing and defines such housing as "a residential building, dwelling unit or habitable room thereof which is either wholly manufactured or is in substantial part manufactured at an off-site location to be wholly or partially assembled on site . . . " Economies in this type of housing production are expected to be passed on to the consumer. The Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development, Charles LeMenager expects at least 10 percent of the new housing units in California to be factory-built within two years.

High Financing Costs

The factory-built housing bill was the nation's first attempt to reduce the cost of housing by reducing the cost of materials and labor. By far the greatest housing cost, however, is in the field of financing. The current high interest rates in the conventional market are approaching nine percent. FHA financing is set presently at 8½ percent with an additional ½ percent for insurance, and federal VA interest rates are now 8½ percent. With charges at these levels, the average home buyer will pay for his dwelling three times over by the time he retires the mortgage.

The Assembly Urban Affairs and Housing Committee has focused this session on attempting to alleviate pressure in the area of housing finance. Following are some of the bills introduced to help ease the tight money situation:

- *AB 34 (Wilson)* would establish a California Mortgage Agency (CMA) which would operate in a manner similar to the Federal National Mortgage Agency (FNMA) and Governmental National Mortgage Agency (GNMA). This agency would purchase mortgages from savings and loan institutions, thus giving the savings and loan's more money to reinvest in the housing market. Initial financing of CMA is the major objective of the measure.
- *AB 1010 (Wilson et al)* would allow an individual to deduct the first two hundred dollars of interest earned from money deposited in a bank or savings and loan institution, if the money is used to finance residential property.
- *AB 1011 (Wilson et al)* authorizes a local housing authority to deposit surplus funds in a bank or savings and loan association if the institution agrees to use the money to finance loans for home construction or improvement. The bill requires the passage of ACA 45.
- *AB 1270 (Wilson)* permits the state to deposit money in state or federal savings and loan associations if the monies deposited are used to finance residential construction or improvement loans. This measure also requires the passage of ACA 45.
- *AB 1298 (Zenovich & Z'berg)* allows the Department of Housing and Community Development to purchase home mortgages which are insured by state or federal insurance programs but which at the time of submission are not necessarily readily acceptable to conventional investors. The funding, in an amount at present undetermined, is to come from the general fund.
- *AB 1299 (Zenovich & Z'berg)* creates the California Secondary Mortgage Market Association which would be a private corporation to purchase federally insured and conventional mortgages. The principal amount of the mortgage is limited to $25,000. The association is to sell stock and the State Treasurer would be required to purchase with General Fund money 50 percent of the shares offered for sale. The bill also requires the approval by the voters of ACA 46.
- *AB 1440 (Foran)* deducts from an individual's gross income up to $750 in interest and dividends from a qualified savings institution, if that institution has invested at least 50 percent of its deposits in residential property or mortgages.
- *ACA 45 (Wilson)* amends Article XI of the Constitution to permit the investment of public funds in federal or state savings and loan associations as well as federal or state banks.
- *ACA 46 (Zenovich and Z'berg)* adds Article XXXV to the Constitution to allow the creation of a corporation to purchase federally insured mortgages as long as the state owns 50 percent of the voting shares.

Money, its availability and its cost, is not the only problem facing the California home buyer but it is currently the major one. The individual of low or moderate income has always faced this dilema. But as inflation and tight money cut into and limit the home purchasing power of the middle income citizen, a greater demand for more state involvement is bound to result. While state government is interested in the problem and legislators have proposed some measures to alleviate some of the pressure, it is unrealistic to assume the proposals will have a great impact. The problem for the state is much the same as for the taxpayer — a shortage of money.

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Governor's Tax Program Passes Assembly

Governor Reagan's $600 million tax shift program which had been defeated on the Assembly floor May 4 and denied reconsideration May 6 was brought back to life little more than two weeks later and passed by the Assembly May 21. The two measures which incorporate the program, AB 1000 and AB 1001 (Bagley) have been sent to the Senate for hearing by the Revenue and Taxation Committee early in June.

The first Assembly vote on AB 1000, which contains the major revenue raising element of the package, came on May 4. Initially, half-a-dozen Democrats voted for the measure, but their votes were withdrawn following a Democratic caucus; all Democrats then abstained, leaving the Republicans with only 40 votes. Because of the continuing illness of Assemblyman Patrick D. McGee, the Republicans were unable to obtain the 41 votes needed for passage. The Democrats refused to vote as long as the administration refused to add a substantial increase in public school aid to the package. The measure was brought up for reconsideration May 6, but once more failed to receive sufficient votes. This time the count was 39-0, the Democrats continuing to abstain.

Campaign Threat

Reacting immediately to this loss, Governor Reagan threatened to launch a campaign against each of the Democratic Assemblymen for their failure to vote on the program, indicating that he might go so far as to visit personally a number of districts represented by Democrats who opposed him. Reagan also continued to refuse to add school support funds to his package, claiming that tax "reform" and school financing are separate issues which should be treated separately. The Governor has steadfastly maintained, however, that a substantial increase in school support will require a tax increase — although he has also stated that a lesser amount might be gained by a reduction in welfare costs — and has categorically opposed any tax increase apart from that which is in his program.

The Governor's threats appeared to have little effect, but the likelihood of defections from the Democratic position nevertheless grew increasingly apparent during the following days. Several Democratic Assemblymen, including some of the six who had briefly supported AB 1000 when it was first brought to a vote, met privately with the Governor and Assembly Speaker Monagan in response to Republican efforts to line up their support. These talks proved to be successful.

Democratic Defections

The technical procedures for reviving the bill presented an unusual display of parliamentary sleight-of-hand. On the Assembly floor May 20, Assemblyman Bagley moved to rescind approval of the Assembly *Journal* for May 13 in which was recorded the failure to obtain reconsideration of AB 1000 on May 6. The motion also called for rescinding the May 6 vote itself. This motion carried 44-0 with four Democrats (Davis, Deddeh, Porter and Townsend) joining the Republicans. AB 1000, which had been considered dead, was brought back to life.

Bagley then moved to reconsider the original vote on AB 1000, in effect calling for a rerun of the reconsideration vote which had been held May 6 but which had been erased from the record by the previous vote. Bagley won this time by a bare majority of 41-0, but again with four Democratic votes (Bee, Davis, Deddeh, and Porter). AB 1000 itself was then set for vote the next day.

When AB 1000 was brought up May 21, it passed 47 to 28, as seven Democrats joined the Republicans in voting for the measure while the remainder of the Democrats switched from abstention to opposition. The Democrats who supported the measure on this vote were Porter, Davis, Deddeh, Townsend, Foran, Gonsalves, and Ryan. The companion measure, AB 1001, which carries the appropriation of state tax revenues for local property tax relief and therefore required a two-thirds vote, was approved 66 to 11. These votes marked a significant victory for the Governor, although the administration originally pushed for passage of a tax package by both houses prior to the popular vote June 2 on Proposition 8.

School Funds Study

It was reported that some Democratic support for AB 1000 was won by a promise from the Governor, in private, that he would join in the effort to gain additional school aid. The Governor's staff later denied, however, that any new commitments had been made. Legislative secretary George R. Steffes was reported as saying only that if the studies which the administration now has underway show that school needs cannot be met by restructuring existing school support or by cuts in other programs, then the Governor will consider a tax increase for the schools.

The studies referred to are apparently those of a "task force" made up of Department of Finance personnel and the Governor's Office under the direction of Verne Orr, Director of Finance. The assignment which has been given this group is to determine the magnitude of the school finance problem and then to identify possible sources of additional funds. Three possible sources are to be examined: redistribution of existing school funds, savings or reductions in other programs of lower priority, and new taxes.

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Coastal Access Bills Get Attention

"SAVE THE BAY" read the bumper strips, and legislators, noting the message on cars and in numerous letters, did — after a fashion — save the bay in 1969. They made permanent the Bay Area Regional Development Commission (BCDC) which makes decisions regarding land use along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay.

While no analogous public outpouring of support has yet materialized, a campaign to protect the entire California coastline from incompatible and unplanned development has moved into maturity during the 1970 legislative session. Four bills, each a serious attempt to insure the preservation of California's famous coast as a scenic resource, have been introduced. Their introduction is the culmination of events which began in 1963.

The recommendations of Governor Edmund G. Brown's Advisory Commission on Ocean Resources caught the attention of former Assemblyman Winfield Shoemaker of Santa Barbara. Shoemaker, as Chairman of the Assembly's Sub-committe on Marine Resources, produced *The Last Frontier*, a report calling for the creation of a permanent California Advisory Commission on Marine and Coastal Resources (CMC). In 1967, the Marine Resources Conservation and Development Act was adopted creating such an agency and requiring that the Governor develop a comprehensive plan for the coastal area.

Interagency Council

In response to the recommendation of several advisory bodies and the new commission, Governor Ronald Reagan also created the Interagency Council for Ocean Resources (ICOR) made up of all the interested state agencies, including the semi-autonomous State Lands Commission and Department of Fish and Game, and placed it under the office of the Lieutenant Governor. ICOR was asked to develop the coastline plan but received no funds.

Finally, in the spring of 1969, ICOR was given staff from the state's Resources Agency and a state coastal plan slowly began to take shape. By this time, however, the six-year lag in implementation of the concept of ocean preservation had provoked legislative anxiety. The four bills currently before the Legislature are a reaction to the long delay and the growing pressures upon local communities to allow the rapid development of the coastline.

Conservationist views are reflected by AB 640 (Milias and Ryan) and AB 730 (Sieroty, Dunlap, and Z'berg), two similar measures introduced by several past and present members of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee, and by SB 371, introduced by Senator John Nejedly of Contra Costa County. The fourth bill, AB 2131, co-authored by Assemblyman Pete Wilson and Senator Robert Lagomarsino, members of CMC, differs in several important respects and, in general, reflects the views of the commission.

The central issue at stake is how far the state can go in pre-empting the traditional powers of local government to regulate land use to preserve a general public resource — the coast of California. AB 640, AB 730, and SB 371 strike at the current prerogatives of cities and counties by taking away their responsibility for developing general plans along the coast. Instead regional boards and a state commission, which include, to be sure, some local and federal participation, are given the planning function. In the interim, before the completion of the plan, each regional commission (there will be 4, 5, or 6 depending on the bill) will have final authority over the granting of any permit to develop or alter the coastal zone. In effect, a moratorium on any significant building along the coast will be imposed. In the case of AB 730 the ban could be imposed inland to "the highest elevation of the nearest coastal mountain range."

Opposed by Local Government

The opposition of local government to these bills has been led by the League of California Cities. Doreen Marshall, Mayor of Newport Beach, told a U.S. Senate subcommittee taking testimony on federal shoreline control legislation:

> The available evidence does not support the view that commissions appointed by state governors would be more responsive to the public interest than would elected local officials. In fact, the chances for mismanagement and bureaucratic indifference are considerably greater in the 'in-between' layers of state government than at the grass roots level of municipal and county government.

The crucial concern of the coastal cities and counties, however, relates to their continuing need for revenue and their reliance upon expansion of the tax base (real property), rather than the tax rate, as a viable solution to their current financial pinch.

AB 2131 attempts to create a plan which is statewide in scope but developed on the local level through the inclusion of coastal elements within each local general plan. Regional boards would approve a coordinated plan using state developed criteria. During the plan's development stage, AB 2131 also appears to sharply curtail local buildings.

Compensation for Tax Loss

Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke has taken no position on the legislation. However, as head of a Task Force on Shoreline Preservation, which consists of city and county officials, Reinecke previously made several recommendations similar to those embodied in the Wilson bill. Included among them was a widely accepted proposal to compensate local jurisdictions which lost tax revenues as a result of the prevention of normal development. This might be patterned after the Williamson Land Conservation Act. The administration is also without a formal position, although Resources Agency Secretary Ike Livermore apparently has requested that a state permit authority, perhaps similar to a commission, be employed to govern interim development while a state plan is on the drawing board.

While it is conceivable, even in a political year, that the Milias and Sieroty bills could be joined together, it is far less likely that Wilson's AB 2131 could be amalgamated with the others. Currently, a Coastal Alliance, headed by Sierra Club member Richard Ball of Los Angeles, is waiting to see what measure will emerge from the Assembly Natural Resources and Conservation Committee where all three Assembly bills now rest. The Alliance, growing in strength as environmentalists along the coast join its ranks, may decide to withhold support from any bill which is not completely satisfactory in the hopes that 1971 will find them strong enough to win a near total victory in any legislative battle.

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Progress of Major Bills

The following is the history and status of major bills before the Legislature as of May 31.

GOVERNOR'S TAX PROGRAM. AB 1000, AB 1001 (Bagley). Approved April 20 by Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee, and April 28 by Ways and Means Committee, with amendments. AB 1000 failed to pass Assembly May 4; revived and passed 47-28 May 21. AB 1001 approved 66-11 (see page 134). To Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee.

DEMOCRATIC TAX ALTERNATIVE. SB 540 (Moscone). Set for first hearing in Senate Revenue and Tax Committee June 3.

BUDGET BILL. AB 525 (Lanterman) and SB 297 (Grunsky). AB 525 passed by Assembly Ways and Means Committee May 26 and sent to floor. SB 297 remains in Senate Finance Committee.

GAS TAX ALLOCATION. ACA 38 (Foran). Passed with amendments by Assembly Committee on Transportation. Approved by Committee on Elections and Constitutional Amendments May 1. Re-referred to Ways and Means Committee.

GAS TAX SPLIT. SB 85 (Mills). Passed by Senate Committee on Transportation March 11. Passed by Senate on reconsideration April 14. In Assembly Committee on Transportation.

COASTAL CONSERVATION. AB 640 (Milias, Ryan) and AB 730 (Sieroty). Under consideration by Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Conservation (see page 135).

SCHOOL FINANCE. SB 327 (Teale). Passed by Senate Education Committee and sent to Finance Committee. Amended.

TEACHER LICENSING. AB 122 (Ryan). Received unanimous approval in Assembly Education and Assembly Ways and Means Committees. Passed by Assembly March 16, 60-3. Under consideration by Senate Education Committee.

SCHOOL LUNCH FUNDS. SB 1 (Moscone). Passed Senate Committee on Education February 19 and referred to Committee on Finance; amended twice; awaiting passage of budget bill.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. AB 318 (Duffy). Passed by Assembly Health and Welfare Committee February 5 and by Ways and Means Committee March 18. Passed 54-5 by Assembly with urgency clause March 20. Approved by Senate Committee on Health and Welfare April 17 and by Finance Committee May 19 with amendments. Sent to Senate floor.

AUTOMOBILE POLLUTION. AB 79 (Schabarum). In Assembly Committee on Transportation; amended twice.

AIR POLLUTION. AB 88 (Schabarum). Passed with amendments by Assembly Committee on Transportation March 20 and by Ways and Means Committee April 15. Passed by Assembly April 20, 70-0. In Senate Committee on Judiciary.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS. SB 330 (Song). In Senate Committee on Business and Professions.

CONSUMER LAW. AB 292 (Hayes). Amended and passed by Assembly Judiciary Committee. To Assembly floor.

WELFARE REFORM. AB 1360 (Duffy). In Committee on Health and Welfare.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION. ACA 2 (Monagan). Approved by Assembly Rules Committee February 23 and by Committee on Elections and Constitutional Amendments April 16. In Ways and Means.

LEGALIZED ABORTION. AB 544 (Beilenson). In Committee on Judiciary (see p. 130).

Assembly Committee Changes

Assembly Speaker Bob Monagan announced minor changes in standing Assembly committee assignments (see *California Journal*, Jan. 1970, p. 6). Assemblyman Jess Unruh was removed from the Agriculture and Natural Resources and Conservation Committees. Unruh, whose attendance in Sacramento has suffered at the expense of his gubernatorial campaign, expressed no dissatisfaction with the changes.

Monagan also appointed himself to replace Assemblyman Patrick D. McGee on the Governmental Organization, Judiciary and Natural Resources and Conservation Committees. Assemblyman McGee died of cancer May 27th (see People in the News, page 137).

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California Journal Supplement
Complete Election Results

On the following pages are results of the June 2nd Primary Election for all constitutional offices and for Congress, State Senate and Assembly. Results were obtained from the Secretary of State, but remain unofficial until certified at a later date. Incumbents are capitalized, winners are underlined, and party designations are: American Independent, A; Democratic, D; Peace and Freedom, P; and Republican, R.

.....

Although marked by few surprises, the 1970 Primary Election was severely marred once more by a slow vote count. The Assembly and various County Boards of Supervisors plan investigations of the many human and computer foul-ups.

Statewide

--As expected it will be Assemblyman Jess Unruh vs. Governor Ronald Reagan in November.

--The well organized and much endorsed Senator Alfred Alquist of San Jose received almost half of the Democratic votes for Lieutenant Governor as he beat his closest rival, Judge Robert Wenke of Long Beach, by 400,000 votes. He will face incumbent Ed Reinecke in November.

--Los Angeles District Attorney Evelle Younger received 55% of the Republican vote for Attorney General against three strong challengers. His opponent in the fall will be Deputy Attorney General Charles O'Brien.

--Name recognition helped both major parties choose candidates for the office of Secretary of State. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., beat retiring State Senator Hugh Burns by a 2-1 margin and Los Angeles lawyer James Flournoy prevailed over Assemblyman George Milias and Mrs. Alberta Jordan and four others, partially the result of some voters confusing him with State Controller Houston Flournoy.

--Former Congressman Ronald Brooks Cameron, running with the ballot designation of Certified Public Accountant, surprised attorney Herman Sillas who had been the recipient of the bulk of the volunteer group endorsements. Cameron will face Houston Flournoy in the race for Controller.

--U. S. Senator George Murphy, although soundly defeating industrialist Norton Simon by a 2-1 margin, will have a tussle with Congressman John Tunney who pulled away from his House colleague George Brown during the last week of the campaign and won with 42% of the votes cast. Los Angeles Supervisor Kenneth Hahn ran third statewide and within his own county.

--Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty fell short of the 50% plus 1% margin he needed to retain his post for a third consecutive term. His former deputy, Wilson Riles, who received 26% of the vote, will confront him in November. Dr. Julian Nava received 13%.

Legislative

--Only one incumbent, six-term Congressman Jeffrey Cohelan, was defeated. He lost to Berkeley Councilman Donald V. Dellums, who should join Augustus Hawkins in November as California's second black congressman.

--Two liberal Republican congressional incumbents, Pete McCloskey and Alphonzo Bell, beat back conservative challengers.

--State Senator John Schmitz and John Rousellot won Republican nominations to Congress in the 35th and 24th C.D's. Schmitz also won a special election and will go to Washington immediately.

--It will be Democratic State Senator George Danielson vs. businessman Tom McMann in the 29th C.D. and Republican Assemblyman Vic Veysey vs. Tunney aide Dave Tunno in the 38th C.D.

--Early favorites nominated by their parties to the Senate are: Behr in the 4th; Britschgi in the 12th; Zenovich in the 16th and Carpenter in the 35th S.D.

--Leading Assembly nominees: Democrat Pierson in the 65th and Republicans Arnett in the 26th and Hayden in the 22nd.

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Statewide Races

Governor

REAGAN	(R)	1,872,718
Buchanan	(D)	39,656
Clapper	(D)	15,972
Douglas	(D)	42,838
Haight	(D)	20,240
May	(D)	19,267
Ramirez	(D)	30,566
Ramos	(D)	25,669
Unruh	(D)	1,576,357
Wagner	(D)	43,678
Yorty	(D)	648,545
Greene	(A)	8,644
Shearer	(A)	13,794
Nielsen	(P)	3,534
Romo	(P)	6,079

Lt. Governor

REINECKE	(R)	1,796,843
Alquist	(D)	1,039,912
Coate	(D)	288,639
Pedroza	(D)	237,700
Wenke	(D)	605,570
Hemp	(A)	13,380
Phillips	(A)	8,290
Haag	(P)	9,244

Secretary of State

Brown	(D)	1,606,062
Burns	(D)	582,031
Campbell	(D)	184,804
Chambers	(R)	191,288
Flournoy	(R)	533,930
Handy	(R)	139,918
Jordan	(R)	252,690
Leadbetter	(R)	169,391
Milias	(R)	396,993
Pearman	(R)	83,307
Goodloe	(A)	19,361
Feuer	(P)	9,265

Controller

FLOURNOY	(R)	1,538,516
Ware	(R)	267,806
Cameron	(D)	979,903
Dean	(D)	485,704
Sillas	(D)	588,655
Weber	(P)	9,243

Treasurer

PRIEST	(R)	1,814,262
Gean	(D)	150,126
Gordon	(D)	1,069,536
Reichmann	(D)	212,328
Rupert	(D)	593,901
Hampton	(P)	9,092

Attorney General

Culpepper	(D)	321,827
O'Brien	(D)	1,830,914
Deukmejian	(R)	209,471
Harmer	(R)	415,298
Williams	(R)	243,006
Younger	(R)	1,088,063
Buckley	(P)	9,491

Board of Equalization

First District

REILLY	(D)	246,620
Bagdonas	(R)	196,504
Bartalini	(A)	1,106
Rodriguez	(A)	663

Second District

LYNCH	(D)	376,351
Kiernan	(D)	39,887
Mayer	(D)	77,990
Corneille	(R)	273,008
Chalko	(A)	2,615
Procell	(A)	1,920

Third District

Bennett	(D)	83,753
Sublett	(D)	28,156
Tweith	(D)	28,280
Williamson	(D)	39,519
Hamilton	(R)	5,471
Kettenhofen	(R)	34,211
Lucchi	(R)	6,501
Mayfield	(R)	28,850
Mengel	(R)	6,771
Mihalisin	(R)	6,868
O'Connor	(R)	16,251
Paschke	(R)	22,331
Rogers	(R)	5,455
Smith	(R)	14,101
Mortara	(A)	1,158

Fourth District

NEVINS	(D)	975,409
Jarvis	(R)	401,680
McCarty	(R)	95,388
Powers	(R)	85,983
Springer	(R)	98,392
Thomson	(R)	130,531
Wocher	(R)	146,263
Cushman	(A)	7,182
Wulfe	(A)	6,326

U.S. Senator

MURPHY	(R)	1,297,835
Amesquita	(R)	12,645
Barry	(R)	30,006
Marros	(R)	22,150
Simon	(R)	658,733
Anderson	(D)	60,042
Bell	(D)	48,371
Brown	(D)	802,306
Di Salvo	(D)	35,557
Hahn	(D)	410,143
Kurland	(D)	43,415
Tunney	(D)	897,227
Ortman	(A)	7,341
Ripley	(A)	13,822
Scheer	(P)	9,579

Superintendent of Public Instruction

RAFFERTY	2,179,441
Canon	75,283
Elliot	147,363
Fallon	46,859
Harper	140,226
Hurtt	42,945
Nava	564,915
Riles	1,125,763
Tucker	142,397

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Congress

First District
CLAUSEN (R) 53,485
Kortum (D) 47,988

Second District
JOHNSON (D) 69,426
Gilbert (R) 45,643
Carrigg (A) 2,415

Third District
MOSS (D) 71,181
Duffy (R) 46,889
Priest (A) 660

Fourth District
LEGGETT (D) 57,785
Gyorke (R) 18,267
Horne (R) 18,049

Fifth District
BURTON (D) 43,617
Parks (R) 11,950

Sixth District
MAILLIARD (R) 54,322
Kirtley (D) 20,307
Miller (D) 31,024

Seventh District
COHELAN (D) 35,137
Delums (D) 42,619
Healy (R) 30,452
Scahill (P) 785

Eighth District
MILLER (D) 42,694
Burton (D) 6,098
Davis (D) 10,022
Crane (R) 31,163

Ninth District
EDWARDS (D) 49,951
Guerra (R) 30,492
Kaiser (A) 282
Young (A) 203

Tenth District
GUBSER (R) 71,958
McLean (D) 46,075
Stancliffe (A) 298

Eleventh District
MCCLOSKEY (R) 38,827
Athearn (R) 26,160
Gomperts (D) 41,306

Twelfth District
TALCOTT (R) 57,636
Riordan (D) 43,448
Foster (P) 307

Thirteenth District
TEAGUE (R) 71,162
Hart (D) 29,124
Keith (D) 22,996
Soo Hoo (D) 15,379
Jordet (A) 559

Fourteenth District
WALDIE (D) 64,083
Athan (R) 49,247

Fifteenth District
McFALL (D) 49,545
Culhane (D) 8,198
Goehring (R) 12,068
Valentine (R) 2,826
Van Dyken (R) 26,085
Gillings (A) 366

Sixteenth District
SISK (D) 47,138
Sanchez (R) 26,583
Scott (A) 474
Speer (A) 322

Seventeenth District
ANDERSON (D) 44,670
Donaldson (R) 14,963
Westerfield (R) 13,261
Copeland (A) 836
Mathews (P) 111

Eighteenth District
MATHIAS (R) 42,205
Atha (D) 9,326
Miller (D) 27,097
Nelson (D) 12,316
Hensley (A) 902

Ninteenth District
HOLIFIELD (D) 45,864
Jones (R) 18,479
Santangelo (R) 14,980

Twentieth District
SMITH (R) 72,296
Stolzberg (D) 28,875
Harper (A) 440

Twenty-First District
HAWKINS (D) 45,152
Brooks (D) 5,268
Johnson (R) 2,830

Twenty-Second District
CORMAN (D) 54,755
Tabet (D) 7,511
Hayden (R) 28,740
Hill (R) 3,720
Ruiz (R) 1,433
Thabit (R) 8,893
Johnson (A) 535

Twenty-Third District
CLAWSON (R) 31,031
Chapman (D) 31,685

Twenty-Fourth District
Evers (D) 32,557
Alex (R) 5,052
Allen (R) 404
Booth (R) 761
Essertier (R) 799
Hillings (R) 17,645
Jenings (R) 534
McColl (R) 29,808
Rousselot (R) 30,038
Scanlon (A) 466
Kaplan (P) 226

Twenty-Fifth District
WIGGINS (R) 56,402
Craven (D) 23,345
Echave (D) 12,986
Henry (D) 11,823
Ramirez (A) 248
Scanlon (A) 557

Twenty-Sixth District
REES (D) 74,948
Bostrom (D) 12,200
Friedman (R) 32,966
Hallinan (A) 261
McCammon (P) 627

Twenty-Seventh District
GOLDWATER (R) 68,555
Coonfield (D) 25,258
Kimmel (D) 29,127
Dietrich (A) 367
Hind (A) 443
Richer (P) 293

Twenty-Eighth District
BELL (R) 45,205
Fagan (R) 751
Gallagher (R) 6,539
La Follette (R) 35,706
Miciak (R) 471
McLaughlin (D) 47,865
Childress (A) 182
Gordon, D. (A) 394
Gordon, J. (P) 599

Twenty-Ninth District
Calderon (D) 23,090
Danielson (D) 25,448
Ruiz (D) 2,168
Stiles (D) 3,438
Germonprez (R) 1,992
Giandomenico (R) 4,534
McMann (R) 18,879
Miele (R) 1,882

Thirtieth District
ROYBAL (D) 33,793
Bonpane (D) 6,212
Cavnar (R) 13,839
O'Brien (R) 7,942
Belousov (A) 238

Thirty-First District
WILSON (D) 40,363
Holden (D) 24,611
Casmir (R) 24,260

Thirty-Second District
HOSMER (R) 55,965
Housley (D) 18,925
Mallonee (D) 22,745
Donohue (P) 197

Thirty-Third District
PETTIS (R) 50,512
Walker (D) 22,751
Wright (D) 25,759

Thirty-Fourth District
HANNA (D) 44,889
Knight (R) 8,222
Teague (R) 39,706
Rayburn (A) 824

Thirty-Fifth District
Hartman (D) 22,332
Lenhart (D) 30,603
Ratterree (R) 4,962
Schmitz (R) 74,253
Steiger (R) 23,868
Wilcoxen (R) 20,001
Halpern (P) 329

Thirty-Sixth District
WILSON (R) 65,659
Hostetter (D) 32,076
Mann (D) 14,093
Davis (A) 495
Koppelman (P) 341

Thirty-Seventh District
VAN DEERLIN (D) 43,041
Shepherd (D) 6,687
Kuhn (R) 30,294
Brice (A) 473
Thygeson (P) 186

Thirty-Eighth District
Cost (D) 10,548
Tunno (D) 48,551
Davis (R) 8,198
Munson (R) 3,594
Norris (R) 13,360
Purviance (R) 6,189
Veysey (R) 28,037
Pasley (A) 354
Ward (A) 288

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State Senate

Second District

MARLER	(R)	41,370
Lucas	(D)	24,050
Smith	(D)	21,732

Fourth District

Peevey	(D)	39,370
Behr	(R)	20,517
Pessner	(R)	1,485
Pinkerton	(R)	14,329
Shone	(R)	14,448
Smart	(A)	297

Sixth District

SHORT	(D)	55,815
Riddle	(R)	35,091
Campbell	(A)	293
Chalk	(A)	290

Eighth District

SHERMAN	(R)	64,648
Holmdahl	(D)	102,039
Winslow	(A)	552

Tenth District

MOSCONE	(D)	88,528
Scholten	(D)	10,566
Spinosa	(R)	37,144
Kimbley	(A)	330

Twelfth District

Gregorio	(D)	43,463
Wacker	(D)	12,714
Britschgi	(R)	33,695
Halsted	(R)	21,222
Ragan	(R)	6,820
Bullock	(A)	242

Fourteenth District

BRADLEY	(R)	55,835
Homan	(R)	14,819
Rutherford	(D)	51,223
Herrell	(A)	189
Powell	(A)	146

Sixteenth District

Conley	(D)	4,345
Dorfmeier	(D)	5,130
Zenovich	(D)	36,065
Smittcamp	(R)	24,529
Decker	(A)	445
Short	(A)	325

Eighteenth District

STIERN	(D)	41,303
Jackson	(R)	10,014
Park	(R)	23,956
Fisher	(A)	419
Thompson	(A)	399

Twentieth District

COOMBS	(R)	43,221
Brownell	(D)	18,295
Gentile	(D)	6,753
Smith	(D)	31,229
Sharp	(A)	785

Twenty-Second District

CARRELL	(D)	55,242
Condon	(R)	19,070
O'Nan	(R)	21,375
August	(A)	545

Twenty-Fourth District

LAGOMARSINO	(R)	62,041
Herron	(D)	49,283
Collins	(A)	480

Twenty-Sixth District

BEILENSON	(D)	79,727
Shipp	(R)	32,184
Braunger	(A)	192
Streeter	(A)	152
Lewis	(P)	470

Twenty-Eighth District

SONG	(D)	42,469
Pineda	(D)	13,716
Gilmore	(R)	6,574
Gitchell	(R)	6,500
Nichols	(R)	15,350
Fortner	(A)	567

Thirtieth District

WALSH	(D)	41,466
Hoag	(D)	4,030
LeClair	(D)	3,629
Matkins	(D)	6,280
Peters	(R)	8,801
Sperline	(R)	7,348
Temple	(R)	10,542
Walters	(A)	885

Thirty-Second District

DILLS	(D)	51,143
Di Biasi	(D)	8,560
Halliwell	(R)	22,016
Anno	(A)	771

Thirty-Fourth District

Bauchwitz	(D)	17,071
Mize	(D)	36,956
Carpenter	(R)	77,684
Sewell	(R)	21,091
Ellzey	(A)	836

Thirty-Sixth District

COLOGNE	(R)	57,817
Meadows	(A)	439
Peters	(A)	309

Thirty-Eighth District

BURGENER	(R)	69,636
Larsen	(D)	42,701
Smith	(A)	563

Fortieth District

MILLS	(D)	37,814
Boney	(R)	22,804
Leavitt	(A)	391

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Assembly

First District		
DAVIS	(D)	27,918
Lapointe	(D)	9,192
Hord	(R)	20,324

Second District		
BELOTTI	(R)	28,363
Keene	(D)	26,364

Third District		
GREENE	(D)	40,333
Nelson	(R)	25,542

Fourth District		
JOHNSON	(R)	28,234
McMurdie	(D)	25,863

Fifth District		
DUNLAP	(D)	28,490
Thierry	(R)	14,315
Baker	(A)	116
Haus	(A)	136

Sixth District		
CHAPPIE	(R)	27,064
Kennedy	(D)	29,332
Ellis	(A)	325

Seventh District		
BAGLEY	(R)	36,410
Forest	(D)	29,103
Bernd	(A)	178

Eighth District		
POWERS	(D)	20,709
Carter	(D)	11,838
Gomez	(R)	4,598
Wagner	(R)	4,413
Werlhof	(R)	9,104
Hutchins	(A)	246

Ninth District		
Z'BERG	(D)	28,012
Fiorica	(D)	2,470
Stockwell	(D)	4,638
Pahlman	(R)	14,631

Tenth District		
DENT	(R)	31,760
Dickinson	(D)	30,455
Campbell	(A)	231

Eleventh District		
KNOX	(D)	27,846
Fuller	(R)	19,772
Dietrich	(A)	293

Twelfth District		
MONAGAN	(R)	22,604
Nickerson	(D)	15,699
Witmer	(A)	228

Thirteenth District		
BEE	(D)	30,534
Olson	(R)	18,913
Goodman	(A)	237

Fourteenth District		
CROWN	(D)	20,782
Agegian	(D)	3,824
Muegenburg	(R)	11,629
Verges	(A)	147

Fifteenth District		
FONG	(D)	26,988
Castle	(R)	14,002
Kraemer	(A)	140

Sixteenth District		
MULFORD	(R)	21,491
Meade	(D)	22,306

Seventeenth District		
MILLER	(D)	27,433
Karlson	(R)	3,265
Miles	(R)	3,263
Rhea	(A)	46

Eighteenth District		
BROWN	(D)	17,979
Butler	(D)	3,609
Deosuna	(D)	929
Pagliaro	(R)	7,643

Ninteenth District		
McCARTHY	(D)	25,696
Payne	(R)	12,971
Holzen	(A)	83

Twentieth District		
BURTON	(D)	16,048
Graf	(R)	7,155
McCracken	(A)	107

Twenty-First District		
DUFFY	(R)	17,962
Cheney	(D)	11,952
Irwin	(D)	9,294

Twenty-Second District		
Croft	(D)	26,758
Garrod	(R)	3,556
Green	(R)	3,722
Groenen	(R)	4,443
Hayden	(R)	17,658
Jensen	(R)	2,440
Reichmuth	(R)	13,976
Anderson	(A)	78
Brooks	(A)	91

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Twenty-Third District		
FORAN	(D)	24,731
Binderup	(R)	5,078
Reeves	(R)	4,219
Seeba	(R)	1,269
Zimmerman	(R)	1,931
Hart	(A)	69
Szafarski	(A)	79

Twenty-Fourth District		
VASCONCELLOS	(D)	32,646
Shaffer	(R)	17,982
Tidwell	(R)	8,300
Faulkner	(A)	122
Kotzakevitch	(A)	114

Twenty-Fifth District		
CRANDALL	(R)	26,582
Abeytia	(D)	9,704
Cervantes	(D)	3,104
Deal	(D)	9,449
Francis	(D)	1,994
Heinrich	(D)	3,692
McAlister	(D)	9,853
Vassar	(D)	1,028
Fine	(A)	160
McMahan	(A)	118
Stearns	(P)	161

Twenty-Sixth District		
Schoorl	(D)	20,296
Arnett	(R)	10,497
Boyd	(R)	5,915
Concannon	(R)	1,750
Ganino	(R)	1,756
Nettle	(R)	3,782
Royer	(R)	8,545
Sweeney	(R)	1,045
Weber	(R)	4,701
Cooney	(A)	105

Twenty-Seventh District		
RYAN	(D)	31,314
Sherman	(R)	12,888
Spadarella	(R)	7,248
Lynch	(A)	150

Twenty-Eighth District		
STACEY	(R)	19,752
Ming	(D)	10,444
Whittemore	(D)	12,671
Charlton	(A)	539

Twenty-Ninth District		
KETCHUM	(R)	19,378
Berrigan	(D)	15,948
Prewitt	(A)	272

Thirtieth District		
BERRYHILL	(R)	18,682
Lacoste	(D)	20,998
Lopez	(D)	3,040
Beery	(A)	160

Thirty-First District		
MURPHY	(R)	22,470
Pfaff	(D)	19,419

Thirty-Second District		
Camaroda	(D)	6,955
DeLotto	(D)	4,196
Doig	(D)	3,399
Henderson	(D)	2,893
Peden	(D)	1,478
Reich	(D)	3,992
Strauss	(D)	1,916
Villa	(D)	4,280
Hix	(R)	5,873
Jordan	(R)	565
Maddy	(R)	8,345
Conte	(A)	245
Heely	(A)	184

Thirty-Third District		
MOBLEY	(R)	16,400
Hoffmann	(D)	19,825
Chalko	(A)	372

Thirty-Fourth District		
WOOD	(R)	20,513
Murray	(D)	16,196
Amader	(A)	251
Avery	(P)	76

Thirty-Fifth District		
BRIGGS	(R)	29,656
Slaven	(D)	18,150
Nichols	(A)	242

Thirty-Sixth District		
MacGILLIVRAY	(R)	25,001
Terry	(R)	7,923
Palmer	(D)	22,964

Thirty-Seventh District		
MacDONALD	(D)	28,267
Bokron	(D)	6,280
Siple	(R)	33,029
Spatz	(A)	370

Thirty-Eighth District		
PORTER	(D)	23,679
Christo	(R)	5,065
Corwin	(R)	9,314
Barsby	(A)	403

Thirty-Ninth District		
HAYES	(R)	27,926
Phelan	(D)	20,861
Simpson	(P)	133

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Fortieth District

GARCIA	(D)	15,000
Chow	(R)	3,683
MacDonald	(R)	3,857
Cook	(A)	102

Forty-First District

ARKLIN	(R)	20,673
Bullough	(D)	4,692
Burke	(D)	2,082
Flores	(D)	8,720
Kasravi	(D)	1,783
Keysor	(D)	11,203
Kolb	(P)	104

Forty-Second District

MORETTI	(D)	24,592
Carasso	(R)	13,149
Dvorsak	(A)	144
Stevens	(A)	155

Forty-Third District

MOORHEAD	(R)	33,846
Triphon	(D)	17,359
Brinkman	(A)	137
Fiedler	(A)	137

Forty-Fourth District

CULLEN	(D)	32,264
Perkins	(R)	4,923
Smith	(R)	17,735
Howard	(A)	401

Forty-Fifth District

KARABIAN	(D)	20,633
Tapia	(D)	8,109
Decker	(R)	9,997
Irvine	(R)	5,998
Dixon	(A)	132

Forty-Sixth District

BEVERLY	(R)	40,348
Nordeck	(D)	12,639
Roberts	(D)	12,328
Abshear	(A)	330
Barsby	(A)	66

Forty-Seventh District

LANTERMAN	(R)	35,921
Hart	(D)	17,054
Fraser	(A)	149
Hodges	(A)	76

Forty-Eighth District

ROBERTI	(D)	17,833
Ochoa	(D)	10,509
Martinez	(R)	4,740
Sisson	(R)	6,924
Villanueva	(R)	3,910
Myers	(A)	206
Kaye	(P)	300

Forty-Ninth District

SCHABARUM	(R)	37,410
Fox	(D)	16,957
Histen	(D)	7,886
Olsen	(A)	168
Shamberger	(A)	136

Fiftieth District

CAMPBELL	(R)	18,206
Montoya	(D)	11,831
Ruiz	(D)	2,983
Soto	(D)	10,538

Fifty-First District

FENTON	(D)	25,220
McCoy	(R)	13,754
Emig	(A)	220

Fifty-Second District

WAKEFIELD	(R)	14,376
Davis	(D)	5,988
Garo	(D)	2,420
Jackson	(D)	12,445
Parker	(A)	539

Fifty-Third District

GREENE	(D)	15,909
Griffin	(D)	11,055
Brown	(R)	1,746

Fifty-Fourth District

COLLIER	(R)	40,078
Mandell	(D)	6,085
Melville	(D)	3,796
Myers	(D)	5,556
Hoggan	(A)	112
Scanlon	(A)	154

Fifty-Fifth District

RALPH	(D)	25,151

Fifty-Sixth District

WARREN	(D)	25,550
Ellis	(R)	12,660
Tulak	(R)	2,173
Cressler	(A)	161

Fifty-Seventh District

CONRAD	(R)	33,756
Horwitz	(D)	13,328
Margolin	(D)	14,380
Raich	(D)	6,813
Fish	(A)	161

Fifty-Eighth District

JOHNSON	(D)	20,762
Turnette	(R)	13,125
DeWeese	(A)	398

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Fifty-Ninth District

SIEROTY	(D)	38,841
Strange	(D)	4,009
Solliday	(R)	14,914
Neelands	(P)	265

Sixtieth District

PRIOLO	(R)	35,274
Baron	(D)	6,981
Diamond	(D)	16,464
Ollestad	(D)	5,522
Kuxhaus	(A)	169
Niemann	(P)	453

Sixty-First District

WAXMAN	(D)	37,102
Van Horn	(R)	13,060

Sixty-Second District

RUSSELL	(R)	29,685
Devine	(D)	20,406
McAfee	(A)	359

Sixty-Third District

BRATHWAITE	(D)	33,647
Williams	(D)	3,752
Hill	(R)	11,624

Sixty-Fourth District

MCGEE *	(R)	23,126
Ball	(D)	14,094
Roy	(D)	6,865
Werner	(D)	13,936
Woods	(A)	310
Evans	(P)	204

Sixty-Fifth District

Aubry	(D)	1,924
Ciampa	(D)	2,503
Holoman	(D)	8,012
Niles	(D)	7,984
Pierson	(D)	10,462
Sarley	(D)	532
Sanocki	(R)	6,949
Sobota	(R)	2,875
Parsley	(A)	309

Sixty-Sixth District

GONSALVES	(D)	24,887
Garmo	(R)	15,470
Whittington	(A)	372

Sixty-Seventh District

TOWNSEND	(D)	25,395
Fredericks	(R)	10,185
Tomlin	(R)	4,396
Horton	(A)	166
Wheeler	(A)	353

Sixty-Eighth District

THOMAS	(D)	24,547
Urrea	(R)	11,984
Hale	(A)	418

Sixty-Ninth District

CORY	(D)	23,310
Nestande	(R)	24,393
Odom	(A)	229
Swenson	(A)	334

Seventieth District

BURKE	(R)	37,527
Nocker	(D)	18,510
Van Petten	(D)	10,381
Vance	(A)	438

Seventy-First District

BADHAM	(R)	49,928
Bricken	(R)	8,394
Ascher	(D)	19,049
Woods	(A)	399

Seventy-Second District

QUIMBY	(D)	25,626
Neigel	(R)	14,995

*Deceased

Seventy-Third District

LEWIS	(R)	28,811
McDaniels	(D)	16,946
McDonald	(D)	6,877
Spragg	(A)	422

Seventy-Fourth District

BIDDLE	(R)	31,081
Appleby	(D)	24,924
Browning	(A)	286
Gibson	(A)	156

Seventy-Fifth District

Loya	(D)	3,682
Marx	(D)	8,684
Singh	(D)	7,152
Seeley	(R)	13,265
Whittlesey	(R)	5,907

Seventy-Sixth District

WILSON	(R)	32,201
Reber	(D)	24,024
Moths	(A)	301

Seventy-Seventh District

DEDDEH	(D)	23,139
Brink	(R)	17,227
Conwell	(A)	320

Seventy-Eighth District

BARNES	(R)	27,063
Nolan	(D)	16,361

Seventy-Ninth District

HOM	(R)	12,370
Chacon	(D)	7,077
Farra	(D)	1,186
Koulaxes	(D)	4,571
Widman	(D)	6,164
Crepin	(A)	126

Eightieth District

STULL	(R)	44,699
Korbel	(D)	20,230
Peacock	(P)	263

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

APPOINTED

Lynn D. Compton, 48, as Associate Justice of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District by Governor Reagan. As Chief Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, Compton headed the three-man team that prosecuted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Donald D. Diers, 47, administrative manager of the El Segundo Division of Hughes Aircraft, to an unexpired term on the State Commission on Fair Employment Practice by Governor Reagan. His term will expire September 1971.

Joy G. Jameson, Jr. 55, as a director of the State Compensation Insurance Fund by Governor Reagan. Jameson was formerly a director of the Agricultural Producers Labor Committee and a governor of the Council of California Growers.

Donald E. Pearson, 40, a Los Angeles attorney, as State Superintendent of Banks by Governor Reagan, subject to Senate confirmation. Pearson is a specialist in business and real estate law.

Douglas E. Roudabush, 48, as the executive officer of the California Crime Technological Research Foundation, the state's crime fighting research organ, by Department of Justice Deputy Director Orville J. Hawkins. Roudabush was an Aerojet General engineering specialist.

Robert H. Rousek, 45, as Assistant State Treasurer by State Treasurer Ivy Baker Priest. He is a former Los Angeles financial public relations consultant.

RESIGNED

Richard E. Combs, 66, counsel and chief investigator for the State Senate's Un-American Activities Sub-committee since its creation in 1941. He is expected to take the position of U.S. Commissioner for the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

John P. (Jack) Sheehan, 45, as Deputy State Controller to become chief legislative advocate for the California State Employees' Association. He was appointed Deputy Controller in 1967 by State Controller Houston Flournoy.

DIED

Goodwin J. Knight, 31st Governor of California from 1953 to 1959, May 22 in Inglewood at the age of 73. He began his political career in 1910 when he campaigned for Hiram W. Johnson for governor. In 1946, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, an office he held until 1953 when he succeeded Earl Warren upon his appointment as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1954, he was elected Governor in his own right. He ran for U.S. Senator in 1958 against the late Democrat Clair Engle, but was defeated.

Patrick D. McGee, Republican Assemblyman from the 64th District for nearly ten years, May 27th. The colorful legislator first served in the Assembly 1950-57. In 1957 he was elected to the Los Angeles City Council, and in 1961 he was a candidate for mayor. He was reelected to the Assembly in 1966 and has served as Vice Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Organization and was a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Natural Resources and Conservation as well as the "Little Hoover" Commission and the Commission of the Californias.

CALIFORNIA CALENDAR

June 8	**Assembly Judiciary Committee.** Capitol Bldg., Rm. 6028, Sacramento. 1:45 p.m. Judgeship bills.
June 11	**Bay Area Rapid Transit District.** 814 Mission St., Board Meeting Rm., San Francisco. 1:30 p.m.
June 11-12	**State Board of Education.** State Building Annex, 455 Golden Gate Ave., Rm. 1194, San Francisco. 9:00 a.m.
June 12	**Board of Corrections.** State Office Bldg. 1, Rm. 200, Sacramento. 9:00 a.m.
	Park and Recreation Commission. Press Building, Squaw Valley. 9:00 a.m.
	Reclamation Board. Tehama-Totem Fairgrounds, Red Bluff. 10:00 a.m.
June 17-18	**California Highway Commission.** Public Works Bldg., 1120 N St., Sacramento. 10:00 a.m.
	State Personnel Board. Junipero Serra Bldg., 107 So. Broadway, Rm. 1012, Los Angeles. 9:00 a.m.
June 18	**S.F. Bay Conservation and Development Commission.** State Bldg., 455 Golden Gate Ave., Rm. 1194, San Francisco. 2:00 p.m.
June 18-19	**University of California Board of Regents.** University Extension Center, Los Angeles.
June 22-26	**State Board of Equalization.** 333 E. Walnut St., Pasadena. 10:00 a.m.
June 23-25	**California Community Colleges Board of Governors.** Airport Hyatt House, San Francisco. 9:00 a.m.
June 25	**Governor's Auto Accident Study Commission.** 1120 N St., Sacramento. 10:00 a.m.
	Department of Health Care Services. Public Hearing on regulations affecting administration of MediCal program in California. 714 P Street., Sacramento 95814.
June 25-26	**State Social Welfare Board.** 6/25, Santa Barbara Jr. High, 7:30 p.m.; 6/26, Santa Barbara Inn, 9:00 a.m.
June 26	**Reclamation Board.** Resources Bldg., 1416 9th St., Rm. 1335. 10:00 a.m.
July 1-2	**State Personnel Board.** 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento. 9:00 a.m.
July 1-3	**State Board of Equalization.** 1020 N St., Sacramento. 2:00 p.m.
July 2	**State Board of Agriculture.** Agriculture Building, 1220 N St., Sacramento. 10:00 a.m.
	State Water Resources Control Board. Resources Bldg., 1416 Ninth St., Rm. 1131, Sacramento. 10:00 a.m.

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INTERVIEW

Post Discusses His Office

Legislative Analyst A. Alan Post, a nationally respected expert in state government, has held the position of chief fiscal analyst for the Legislature since 1950. The following interview with California Journal *was conducted May 22. The interview, which ran for more than an hour, has been edited to fit these pages.*

California Journal: Your office now plays a major role in shaping the fiscal policies of this state, and there is widespread respect for its work. Obviously this has not always been so. How has this come about?

A. Alan Post: Well, I think that the office started with an individual who was a very brilliant, experience and sophisticated man as its first legislative auditor, Rolland Vandergrift. He had been a Director of Finance, he understood politics, he understood history and political science, and really in fact what he set up as a basis for analysis, for reporting guidelines and for the way in which this office should be operated have been followed to a very considerable extent during the full time that I've been in this position.

I was fortunate enough to come into the office within a year after it was established. While our general objective in terms of factual, non-political analysis and reporting has been retained, I think the way in which we handle the office, the way in which the staff have prepared our basic recommendations, certainly have changed through the years.

Journal: How would you characterize your relations with the four governors which have held office since you've been Legislative Analyst?

Post: The governors by and large have been very generous with this office, particularly considering the fact that we have caused them all a considerable amount of trouble on occasion. I know that we've also caused considerable anguish to members of the Legislature when we get up before a fiscal committee and point out what kinds of problems a bill causes us, both in respect to cost and with respect to some of the principles involved.

The members of the Legislature have been willing to let us say what we felt in good conscience ought to be said about the costs, the governmental principles, and the effectiveness of the Governor's budget and about matters of legislation and matters of the administration of agencies. Whether they agreed or disagreed, they took the position that it was useful to them to have somebody say this, so long as our record could be shown to be one that would not reflect bias, would not reflect animosity or political greed or ambition or partisanship.

Journal: When Governor Reagan first took office he obviously had a high regard for your work. By this time, however, his feelings appear to have cooled somewhat. Is this characteristic of your relationship with governors?

Post: Well, interestingly enough, I've never had any evidence from the Governor or the Governor's staff that there has been any change in attitude whatsoever. The most recent Director of Finance, Verne Orr, who is an old friend of mine, laughingly said the other day, however, that I was regarded as a great man when his party was out of power, but an obstacle and a nuisance when they were in power.

Now, I know that when Governor Brown came in and we had criticism of some of the new proposals that were in his first budget, there were members of the Democratic party who thought we had gone out of our way to be critical of the new program.

While Governor Reagan was very kindly disposed to our office because we were considered to be quite conservative in matters of finance, as we should be since that is one of our principle assignments, it is true, I think, that in terms of our concern that the state carry out its primary functions of education and other matters of government in an effective manner we have had some reasonably serious differences of opinion from time to time. The amounts of money that are involved really haven't been as important, however, as our feeling that we had to stand tight and argue on some of the substance of educational policy and organization and where we felt the reduction in quality was jeopardized.

I wouldn't want to be an instrument for causing the administration trouble just because we work for the Legislature, but I think if the legislative interests are different from those of the administration on any point they ought to be spoken out on, and I also think that at all times we should be completely independent of the administration and speak for the Legislature or staff people.

Journal: During your tenure as Legislative Analyst there have been some major changes in the staffing of the Legislature. Do you think this has worked to make the Legislature a more effective body?

Post: One of the criticisms of this office from the very beginning was that an office which had an assignment to increase efficiency and reduce the cost of government would tend to not be innovative. And I think there was considerable truth to that. If you're always his majesty's loyal opposition, if you're always looking on the low cost side of things, you're not about to go into areas that might involve substantial increases in cost, even though the public benefits might be well worth that and more.

Our mission is primarily a cold-blooded one, of trying to get down to what the state can afford, so that I think that the members of the Legislature felt that they needed the kinds of people who take runs on innovative, socially desirable, and progressive ideas and put them in form of proposed legislation and then take a partisan, special interest on that, and run with it.

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Where we have developed programs at the request of a member of the Legislature, we are very careful to not become advocates of those programs as such, because we don't feel that we can be the advocate for a single member and still be the advocate of all the interests of all the other members of the Legislature. So that there's a role that the other staff performs that we can't perform. And I want to say that many of them have done a good job of it; others don't do a very good job. A great many of the good proposals that have been enacted have come out of the Legislature rather than out of the executive branch of government. I do think that many of these consultants who have become full-time professionals, have developed a capacity to do a good job for the committees that never existed before.

I think the Legislature is so significant a part of government in California and it has so much influence on the things that needed to be done, that the investment that has been made in professional staff has given very great return for a relatively small amount of money.

Journal: What is the financial picture for the state now that it is generally conceded that the nation is caught in another recession-inflation period of real concern? Is the state facing the same problem of revenue reductions that has hit the federal government?

Post: Our revenues are going down, too. We may offset that largely by some budget reductions, but the major costs that are related to unemployment, like welfare and Medi-Cal costs, will not go down. In fact, they will probably go up. And the net effect may be that we are going to be put into a squeeze that is tighter than we had assumed within the next few months, even.

Journal: Are you particularly concerned as to the consequences of recent and proposed tax shift legislation — the so-called "property tax relief" — which will turn substantial amounts of state revenue over to local government and diminish the state's ability to finance state operations within existing revenues?

Post: Well, this is the position I took before the Ways and Means Committee in connection with the Governor's tax program. While I stated I thought there were many desirable features to that program, I was quite concerned that the state was giving up its only significant remaining sources of revenue for a tax shift which, under the ceilings that have been incorporated into the legislation, may well be temporary in nature. If we are to carry this major responsibility for welfare and education as well as other subventions to local government, we could be looking for state revenue within the next year or two and have no place to go that would be politically feasible for the members of the Legislature.

Now, you might say this would be all right if we could assume that there had been a reasonably permanent shift from one jurisdiction to the other and that the taxpayer would simply be paying state taxes instead of local taxes. But what I was concerned with was that the lid placed on education and the lid placed on county expenditure in the Governor's program are lids that permit just about the same kind of tax rate increases as we have seen in the past. And if this is the case, it seems to me that there will be a lot of people disappointed and that the net effect may be an easing up of pressure at the local level which would cause a "spend as usual" attitude.

Journal: And won't this mean a reduction in revenues available for state expenditures which is not matched by a reduction in state program costs?

Post: There's no shift away from the burden. Quite the other way. Whereas we are having a stabilization in the costs of elementary education, why, as you know, we have got greater burdens in higher education. So that I don't see any net decline in educational expenditures for the state. As long as we have technological unemployment and other unemployment, I don't see any possibility of reducing welfare expenditures. True, we have supported legislation that would keep people from getting on welfare, but actually it's going to be very difficult, I think, to reduce the number of people on welfare unless we have good educational programs that are oriented toward job training and job filling and unless we generally have a flourishing economy. As long as unemployment remains fairly high and technological unemployment remains high, I think we've got to recognize that there will be as a matter of fact a very substantial welfare budget.

Journal: If we are to deal effectively with environmental problems, aren't we also facing increasing expenditures in that area?

Post: My feeling in this respect is that much of what needs to be done in conserving the environment is not spending money but using the police power of this state. I think we have to make up our minds whether we are going to require people to do things or pay prices that will induce them to do things which promote conservation.We have to decide whether, for example, we are going to cut down on the use of agricultural pesticides and agricultural chemicals and as a consequence reduce the production of food. We have to decide on a very careful scientific basis what the repercussions of that are.

The same thing is true in transportation. Are we willing to speed up the movement of people even though in so doing we consume so much of the fuel that we spray our cities with the offal of jet engines? Or, are we willing to move those farther out and burn less fuel because we aren't that interested in speed. These are things that to some extent certainly involve money, but they also involve social decisions and the use of the police power. The term police power isn't very pretty, but what I mean by that is the power of government to say you do or you don't do things rather than simply permitting the free forces of laissez faire in the economy to dictate what happens.

Journal: This kind of action will require a great deal of leadership on the part of politicians, will it not?

Post: Should we not lead? Should we not give a good deal more emphasis to these values that we want and then lead from that back to what are the steps that need to be taken and get that established and then lead from that? There's too much followship practiced in the world of politics today, in which we simply take our cues from what the people say based on the way they interpret things, the way they feel today, rather than attempting to establish leadership and induce people to think about their future and what options they have rather than simply cuing it to a gross appraisal of their reaction to their comforts or discomforts as they view it today. And this is the quality of leadership. We need more of that.

When a resolution was introduced in the Assembly recently naming a freeway for President Richard M. Nixon, Senator Alfred E. Alquist, a Democrat not famed for his love of the President, urged an amendment "to maintain historical integrity" that would name the first two freeway off-ramps for Clement F. Haynesworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell.

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Public's "Right to Know" Expanded

Attorney General Thomas Lynch issued the first comprehensive opinion of his office on the 1968 omnibus public records act, observing that legislative "impatience with secrecy in government" makes it clear that the new law is to be construed liberally "in order to further the goal of maximum disclosure in the conduct of governmental operations."

Although the opinion, which was written by Deputy Attorney General Ronald V. Thunen, Jr., was written in response to a request by the Board of Pilot Commissioners as to the licensing agency's right to keep confidential certain agency records, the opinion is applicable to the status of virtually all records covered by the act.

The opinion is essentially the first legal interpretation of the 1968 legislative enactment, which represented the product of extensive legislative study. Efforts to develop a general state records law date back to 1953 and the study of the Senate Special Committee on Governmental Administration which conducted a survey on the accessibility of government records to the public. The work of the Senate committee was updated in 1965 by the Assembly Government Organization Committee under Chairman Milton Marks. The committee urged enactment of general legislation providing for access to public records based on "the public's right to know."

Advisory Committee

In November 1967, an open records advisory committee was created, with Assemblyman William T. Bagley as chairman, to bring together expert opinion from public agencies and the press. The advisory committee drafted a proposed act which brought a multitude of diverse statutory sections together in one general law and emphatically enunciated the principle that all records were subject to public disclosure unless there was clear authority for withholding them in the public interest. When the 1968 Legislature approved and Governor Reagan signed the new act, California had achieved an overhaul of its records law of the same magnitude as the 1967 proposal.

Until the Attorney General's opinion, however, none of the questions raised over the act's application had provided any authoritative analysis. Several cases concerning failure to disclose records, such as the controversy over the withholding of identity of Bay Area polluters by the district board, have not resulted in decisions. Thus, the opinion issued by Lynch gives state and local agencies the first commentary on the law.

Maximum Disclosure

Commenting on the law's basic purpose, the opinion observes that the definition of what constitutes a record is to be "as broadly inclusive as possible and reflect a desire to minimize the possibility that records which may properly be made available to the public not be withheld on the basis of a technical categorization." The opinion also states that, conversely, the exceptions which permit records to be withheld should be construed strictly so as not to interfere with the basic policy of the act. In the words of the Attorney General's ruling, "records should be withheld from disclosure only where the public interest served by not making a record public outweighs the public interest served by the general policy of disclosure."

In applying the rationale of the law to the specific questions raised by the Board of Pilot Commissioners, the opinion declares that disclosure of personnel records related to licensees of the board would be permissible unless it resulted in an "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" or when information was released which bore little or no relevance to fitness for, or performance of, official duties. Similarly, medical files are not to be withheld unless an unwarranted invasion of privacy would result, although the unusually intimate nature of such information makes it more likely that disclosure would have that result.

Confidential Information

The broadest justification for disclosure cited by the Attorney General is derived from the Evidence Code section which assures a public official that he can receive information in confidence and decline to disclose it so long as the failure to disclose is consistent with the public interest. The Attorney General indicates that encouraging communication of complaints and cooperation with investigations by public agencies is consistent with that interest.

On the question of investigatory files, the opinion is less explicit in stating that while they may be withheld, "merely placing information in such files does not make it confidential." With regard to all other records of the agency the opinion concludes "it should be obvious no categorical answer is possible. However, if such files contain information within the restricted exception . . . such material may be withheld from public inspection. In all other instances, all information found in the records . . . must be made available to the public."

Air Polluters In Bay Area Named

Following months of controversy over its refusal to disclose records which identify the stationary sources of pollution in the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District, the district board modified its disclosure policy to identify the firms which have violated discharge regulations. In order of their contribution to the tons of emission per day they are: Phillips Petroleum Co., Avon; Standard Oil Co., Richmond; American Smelting and Refining Co., Crockett; Shell Oil Co., Martinez; Collier Carbon & Chemical Co., Rodeo; Sequoia Refining Corp., Hercules; Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co., San Leandro; American Standard Co., Richmond; Chevron Chemical Co., Richmond.

The district still declines to publish similar figures for all major sources and faces court action to determine whether it will be required to do so.

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Federal Report Blasts Periferal Canal

Debate over the controversial California Water Project was elevated to the federal government this month by disclosure of a soon-to-be published scientific report by the U.S. Geological Survey which apparently conflicts with claims made by the California Department of Water Resources. A special briefing on the report was given to Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel at the West Coast offices of the U.S.G.S. in Menlo Park. Federal funding for the controversial peripheral canal element of the State Water Project is currently pending before Hickel's agency.

Dr. Robert Wallace, West Coast director of U.S.G.S., declined to release the report until the re-checking process in Washington is completed. It was reported, however, that Secretary Hickel was told that planned diversions of Sacramento River water through the peripheral canal could turn the whole bay "into another Lake Erie . . . a dead sea." One of the report's authors, marine biologist Dr. David McColloch, indicated after the unexpected public disclosure of the report's findings that "in view of the controversy, we've been ordered not to discuss these findings until the report is made public."

Direct Conflict

Preliminary indications, however, suggest that the report's findings directly conflict with Department of Water Resources claims regarding the peripheral canal. McCulloch's report to Secretary Hickel indicated that, contrary to claims of state water officials that the peripheral canal would hold the line against salinity intrusion by timed releases into the upper ends of the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta, a substantial cutback in inflow could cause salinity levels in the South Bay to jump. In addition, McCulloch indicated that any fresh water delta inflow of less than a million acre feet a month would trigger an accumulation of phosphates that are conducive to huge algae growth. He noted that the planned water project diversions far exceed that level.

McCulloch's report also found that sewage discharged into the central part of the bay, and into the ocean as far out from the Golden Gate as 12 miles, tends to be swept back into the bay where it accumulates and pollutes the waters of San Pablo Bay at the north end of the bay. These findings raise major questions for current proposals now being applied to waste discharges particularly in the South Bay.

Gianelli Responds

State Water Resources Director William Gianelli replied that the reports that the peripheral canal will turn the San Francisco Bay into a "dead sea" are ridiculous. He indicated that he had not been informed of the report's findings prior to its unintended release and had just received a preliminary copy from U.S.G.S. Gianelli said that those who believe diversions of the Sacramento River through the canal would create a dead body of salt water "are not honestly analyzing what's proposed to be done." He indicated that he plans to submit comments on the report which he hopes will be included in the final draft.

At the same time that the State Water Resources director was responding to the criticism of the canal project, the department released a film entitled "The California Delta," which strongly endorses the canal's purpose of diverting water around the delta for transport to Southern California. Gianelli contended that far from promoting a "dead sea" the canal was designed to provide fresh water at regulated points to repulse ocean salt that historically invades the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area from San Francisco Bay.

Proposition 7

The controversy over the canal project was a major issue in the debate over Proposition 7 which takes off the interest ceiling on state bonds so that bond financing can be used to complete the State Water Project. Critics of the canal contended that the financing should not be provided.

Currently, the canal project is pending before Department of the Interior Secretary Hickel whose briefing on the bay report touched off the renewed controversy and brought the federal government more directly into the substantive question raised by the peripheral canal. California Congressman Jerome Waldie, whose Contra Costa County district borders the delta, has been an outspoken critic urging the Interior Department to consider such questions as are raised by the U.S.G.S. report as part of its responsibility before approving funds.

The question of appropriate governmental responsibility for the preservation of water quality of the bay was also raised following the report. Attending the U.S.G.S. briefing session with Hickel were William Weber, Chairman of the Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Melvin Lane of the Bay Conservation and Development Commission. State water quality officials indicated they were not informed of the session or the report's findings.

Emergency Meeting

Weber responded to the reported findings concerning sewage flows in the bay by announcing his intention to call an emergency meeting: "I'm stunned to say the least. It certainly isn't anything like we have been lead to believe." B.C.D.C. Chairman Lane indicated he also wanted his board to get more details as soon as possible. "All B.C.D.C. has right now, as far as water quality in the bay goes, is the podium to spring from. But if we think that the State Water Project will result in severe damage to the bay, then we have the responsibility to speak up and try to make whatever changes are necessary. We must protect the bay."

State water quality officials in Sacramento indicated that they will await the receipt of the report so they can analyze it fully before commenting on its effect on the current plans for dealing with pollution of the bay. U.S.G.S. has not yet indicated how long it will take to get the report released.

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THIRD HOUSE

Year of Decision for CSEA

If 1970 is a year of crisis for public employees (see *California Journal*, April, 1970, p. 104) it appears to be very much of a year of decision for the 182,000 employees of the State of California and the organization that claims more than 110,000 of them as dues paying members, the 39 year old California State Employees Association (CSEA).

The public image of the state employee is a study in contrasts: he is often depicted as an 8-to-5 petty bureaucrat, a time-server, a person who "couldn't make it in private enterprise" or a paper-shuffler "living out of the public trough." He is somewhat less frequently portrayed in the news media as a dedicated public servant, an expediter of the people's business, a compassionate friend, or an underpaid and over-worked professional trying to turn the high rhetoric of government policy into practical results for everyday citizens.

The public employee himself, measured by the words of his chosen representatives, apparently carries over into his own self-image some of the above ambivalence. He is at once a proud professional, heedless of the sacrifices public employment requires, and an embiterred servant, tired of settling for second class citizenship, and fearful of the inroads that the more celebrated underprivileged may make into increasingly tenuous merit system security. He may be the archetypal "middle American" and yet find himself increasingly alienated from a California administration headed by one of "middle America's" leading spokesmen.

Roots of Estrangement

Although a number of Governor Reagan's actions (notably his early attempts to get state workers to "volunteer" their holidays, his anti-government, private enterprise speeches and study teams, and his "cut, squeeze, and trim" efforts to hold down state employment) have undoubtedly accelerated this estrangement, in truth its roots go back at least to the late 1950's, and the end of the state's decade-long post-war revenue honeymoon under the Warren and Knight administrations. A CSEA sponsored Constitutional Amendment in 1934 created the Merit Civil Service System and the State Personnel Board, and during the decades that followed, state workers grew accustomed to having the salary recommendations of the board included in the governor's budget and approved by the Legislature as a matter of course. The last two administrations, by contrast, have never been entirely free of revenue crises; consequently, the temptation has been great for both governors and legislators to balance the budget by holding the line on, among other things, state pay increases. This tactic the CSEA regards as "using employees to subsidize government."

The increasing frustrations of the 1960's have found a reflection in the recent history of the CSEA. In 1968, Robert Carlson, a tough, peppery attorney with the Department of Public Works was an upset winner for the CSEA presidency a month after long-time General Manager Samual G. Hanson had retired and been replaced by Thomas Jordan, a career state attorney and CSEA official. Last year Carlson consolidated his position, winning an unprecedented second term as president. However, even bigger news was the revocation of the CSEA's traditional constitutional "no-strike" pledge by the 800-member General Council and its subsequent ratification by a 6 to 1 margin by the membership this January. Although this sign of increasing militance was publicly deplored by Governor Reagan and other officials, it was also widely credited with getting a 5% pay raise for state employees into the Governor's budget message.

Currently the CSEA, having served notice that the loyalty of state workers should not be taken for granted, seems to be moving back towards a more traditional program of advocacy. In April of this year, Carlson announced that Jordan would return to his former post as Chief Counsel, and designated Loren V. Smith as the new General Manager. The 43 year-old Smith, a former CSEA staffer and counsel for the California Railroad Association, is widely regarded in capitol circles as both a strong administrator and an experienced advocate. Shortly thereafter, Smith announced the appointment of Jack Sheehan, a popular Sacramento figure, as CSEA's chief legislative advocate. Sheehan, 45, had previously made the unlikely transition from his post as a top official in Governor Edmund G. Brown's Finance Department to Chief Deputy State Controller under Republican Hugh Flournoy.

The Professional Approach

Interviewed by *California Journal*, Smith confirmed his intention to emphasize the professional character of his organization. Indicating that he regarded the no-strike repeal as a "symbolic groundswell", Smith said his immediate tactical goal was to underscore the relative loyalty and dedication of state employees to date. As an example of the potential effectiveness of this argument, he cited the recent action (May 22) of the Senate Finance committee in adding $30 million dollars on top of the Governor's recommended 5% pay raise while at the same time entirely deleting pay raises for University professors. Smith quoted the committee chairman, Senator Donald C. Grunsky, as arguing "Loyalty begets loyalty . . . to pay state employees less than they deserve is like passing a special tax for state employees only, so we can balance the budget. I don't think that's right." Smith also cited the Governor's authorization (May 19) of 81 additional correctional positions and Senate committee approval of a bill (AB 172 — Priolo) authorizing University of California payroll deductions for employee organizations, a CSEA hardy perennial, as further indications of the response to the professional approach.

Although the CSEA is unquestionably the goliath of state employee organizations, it is by no means immune from competition or criticism. Its very size is regarded in some quarters as its severest weakness. Such critics tend to view the CSEA as a paper tiger in employee representation matters because much of its membership appears to have joined largely to avail themselves of its fringe benefits (notably credit unions) rather than out of deep attachment

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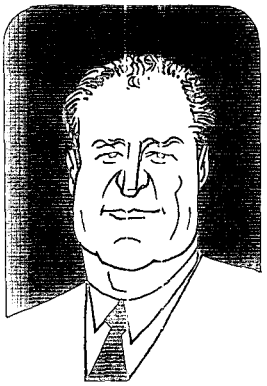
to its objectives. Smith cheerfully admits the CSEA is considered something of a company union by some people but believes that fringe benefits are an important service to existing members as well as bait for new ones, and that members themselves will ultimately identify with support CSEA efforts at employee representation to the extent that they produce tangible results. Smith and his staff have drafted comprehensive "collective negotiation" amendments that represent CSEA's policy on the proper procedural approach for employer-employee negotiations in state government.

Currently, the severest challenge to CSEA primacy appears to be from a series of occupationally grouped state employee organizations established on the premise that their own professional objectives would be better realized by separate representation. The development of such "splinter" groups is largely a recent phenomenon, prompted at least in part by the budget frustrations of the last decade. However, the trend undoubtedly owed a substantial debt to the signal achievements of groups such as the California Association of Highway Patrolmen, who employ veteran lobbyists Daniel J. Creedon and James Garibaldi and were recently successful in winning a substantial increase in the patrol force. Other prominent examples of the type include the California Society of Psychiatric Technicians and the California Correctional Officers Association.



Loren V. Smith Hugo

Mutual Recognition

In combatting this trend towards professional separatism, CSEA has capitalized on the fact that splinter groups are not likely to provide the full range of member benefits. There is considerable evidence that members of such groups are likely to also maintain their membership and activity in the CSEA. Therefore, CSEA now offers the status of "mutual recognition" to some twenty-eight individual professional employee organizations (the largest being the California Division of Forestry Employees Association). Such "MR" groups enjoy their independent existence while availing themselves of a variety of CSEA services in exchange for guaranteeing a specified level of continued CSEA membership among their own members. Indeed, Smith thinks it likely that the organization of CSEA staff itself may soon move somewhat away from its present geographical orientation towards greater professional specialization.

If defection of occupational groups constitutes primarily an internal challenge, the CSEA also faces an assault along a broad front from organized labor. The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO) has jursidiction over all public employees, and is actively organizing in California. AFSCME emphasizes its dedication to the process of collective bargaining as the *raison d'etre* of any employee representation organization. In the view of its spokesmen, fringe benefits such as offered by CSEA not only dilute the membership's responsiveness to representation issues, but actually inhibit efforts to force the state to provide them as employee benefits.

The union supports the civil service system as an entry level barrier against patronage hiring, but believes that it operates as a management tool against established employees in other respects and would replace most of it with a negotiated contract once union recognition was achieved. AFSCME's local organization is essentially work-site related, rather than occupationally structured, although the union has established some professional conference boards to coordinate occupational group problems faced by separate locals. While the union is critical of what it characterizes as upper-management domination of CSEA policy, it does not at present have any internal prohibitions against accepting supervisory employees as members. This, apparently, is a problem which would become more acute were the union to achieve its goals of recognition and collective bargaining.

Minority Opportunities

Two contemporary labor movement problems that no organization desiring to represent state employees is likely to be able to avoid are minority opportunities and ideological militancy. If anything, these problems tap deeper issues for public employees than for their private counterparts. Because public employment is the most rapidly expanding segment of the job market (nationally, 40% of all new jobs are government jobs) government policy makers find it difficult to escape responsibility for leadership in minority employment, and resulting pressures to accelerate public employment opportunities for minorities. These pressures, in turn, run squarely up against the "closed shop" aspects of the existing civil service system for employment and promotion.

Employees who have themselves met rigorous employment tests are understandably disturbed when these requirements are lowered for other workers upon employment, and even more dismayed when they are modified in promotional competition. On the other hand, such requirements are normally more relevant to the experience of "mainstream" Americans and in some cases may possibly be of little relevance to the job to be performed. To the extent that the CSEA is now the dominant state employee organization, it will undoubtedly feel such problems most acutely.

On ideological issues, the traditional CSEA posture is one of non-involvement, although a Sacramento CSEA chapter has just gone on record (May 26) in support of anti-war bills pending before the Legislature. Smith draws a careful distinction between tactical militancy in pursuit of the CSEA's own current objectives and efforts social activitists to broaden them. In his view, CSEA exists to serve its members on "bread and butter" issues, and believes that to the extent any such group indulges in the luxury of ideological advocacy, it saps its politcal credit and detracts from its ability to carry out its basic objectives. He views the action of the Senate Finance Committee (see above) as a perfect example of the advantage to his members of this policy. However, because the civil service system itself and related job security provisions such as tenure make state employment a relatively safe haven for individuals who have fundamental and highly visible differences with the public policy positions of their employer, the current CSEA position is not likely to survive without occasional challenge.

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Selected State Government Reports

EDUCATION

Adult Basic Education in California. State Department of Education, 721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, 95814. 1970, 51 pages.

Placement of Underachieving Minority Group Children in Special Classes for the Educable Mentally Retarded. State Department of Education, Sacramento, 95814. May 1970, 25 pages. Discusses factors contributing to placement of minority group children identified as mentally retarded in classes for educable mentally retarded.

Report of the Study Committee on Statewide Planning for the Education of the Deaf and Severely Hard of Hearing in California Public Schools. State Department of Education, Sacramento, 95814. 1970, 45 pages.

EMPLOYMENT

Legal Barriers to Youth Employment. Minority Report by Assembly Labor Relations Committee, State Capitol, Rm. 4140, Sacramento, 95814. April 1970, 41 pages. Report studies significant laws relating to employment of minors which might be considered "barriers" to their employment and makes recommendations which have been embodied in AB 2282 (1970).

Report on AB 1966 (1968). Human Relations Agency, 915 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, 95814. 1970, 14 pages + appendices. Report analyzes effect of Act on employers, employees, recipients of public assistance and on public revenues and evaluates program established by Act with recommendations for further Legislative study.

ENVIRONMENT

DDT: A list of References Selected and Compiled from Files of the Pesticides Information Center, 1960-1969. United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md. January 1970, 143 pages.

Ecotactics: The Sierra Club Handbook for Environment Activists. Sierra Club, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco. 1970, 288 pages.

HEALTH

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Temporary Emergency Assistance to Provide Nutritious Meals to Needy Children Report. United States Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Washington D.C. February 1970, 7 pages.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Financing A Regional Organization in the Bay Area: A Way of Thinking About the Problem by Leslie E. Carbert. Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 94704. April 1970, 14 pages. Regional conference 1970, background paper no. 3. Limited supply available.

The Regional Jobs to be Done and Ways of Getting Them Accomplished by Stanley Scott. Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 94704. April 1970, 21 pages. Regional conference 1970, background paper no. 2. Limited supply available.

Regional Organization in The San Francisco Bay Area — 1970 by Ora Huth. Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, 94704. April 1970, 23 pages. Regional conference 1970, background paper no. 1. Limited supply available.

WATER

Annual Report California Advisory Committee on Western States Water Planning, 1969. Committee on Western States Water Planning, Assembly Box 38, State Capitol, Sacramento, 95814. 51 pages. A summary of 1969 meetings with resolutions and recommendations.

The California State Water Project Summary: 1969. Appendix C to Bulletin 132-70. Department of Water Resources, P.O. Box 388, Sacramento, 95802. March 1970, 31 pages. Summarizes water project highlights for 1969 including sections on operations, construction, financing and plans for future construction.

MISCELLANEOUS

California Historical Landmarks. State Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 2390, Sacramento, 95811. ($1.00 incl. tax and postage). 1969, 129 pages. Presents landmark data in numerical order by registration number cross-indexed by county. Also listed — historic parks and monuments.

Four Proposals for Constitutional Revision. Constitutional Revision Commission, 350 McAllister St., Rm. 1065, San Francisco, 94102. 1970, 16 pages.

Report on the Small Business Assistance Program. California Job Development Corporation Law Executive Board, 714 P Street, Sacramento, 95814. May 1970, 28 pages. Report on AB 1046 (1968-Unruh) with recommendations for expanding and continuing program and including appendices summarizing results tabulated for businesses currently receiving assistance.

The Committee Structure of the California Senate by Alvin D. Sokolow and others. Institute of Governmental Affairs, University of California, Berkeley, 94704. March 1970, 115 pages. Research report no. 15.

Crime and Delinquency in California — Reference Tables, Crimes and Arrests-1969. State Attorney General's Office, Wells Fargo Bank Bldg., Fifth St. and Capitol Mall, Sacramento, 95814. May 1970, 81 pages. Statistics on felony arrests, drug arrests, misdemeanors and juvenile arrests statewide.

Legislative Advocates and Organizations, 1970 Directory. Senate, State Capitol, Sacramento 95814. March 1970, 87 pages. A rogue's gallery of lobbyists for the current legislative session.

California Agriculture-1969: A Report on California's Principal Crop and Livestock Commodities. Office of Information, State Department of Agriculture, 1220 N St., Sacramento, 95814. May 1970, 16 pages. Factual and statistical review of the record 1969 season in California agriculture.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

A Face in the Mirror

Lou Cannon, Washington correspondent for Ridder Publications and author of Ronnie and Jesse: A Political Odyssey, *recently wrote the following letter to Jud Clark, Associate Editor of CALIFORNIA JOURNAL:*

May 24, 1970

This letter is not written from Washington, nor could it be. It is written from a hotel room in Southern California, where I have returned by way of Minnesota and Gary, Indiana, to spy upon the candidates who seek to govern us. The television here is cluttered with commercials about used cars and new-and-used candidates, and neither the cars nor the candidates appear to be selling. The campaign managers are nervously studying polls in which more people identify themselves as undecided than express a preference for any particular candidate, and this is by no means a strictly California phenomenon. The respected Minnesota Poll, for instance, reported in its state the same underwhelming public apathy that the Jess Unruh entourage encountered here yesterday when the man who will challenge Ronald Reagan for the governorship descended at a Compton shopping center occupied by only three of his campaign workers.

It would be too easy, although accurate enough, to say that the Unruh campaign has not caught fire. Gov. Reagan, the man whom Unruh will challenge in November and who knows something about prairie fires, agrees that the voters are apathetic, although he predicts that this attitude will largely vanish by November. In Minnesota, the leading Republican candidate for governor of that state sat unnoticed in an airport restaurant and quietly talked about the election while in the tables around us people discussed violence and "the kids" and the airlines without relating any or all of them to the political process.

"The electorate has become unmoored," the Republican candidate for governor told us that day, and the thought has occupied me since as I travelled in other states. In San Jose, a perceptive sports columnist talked about both politics and baseball and declared that people had other things on their minds and no longer gave a fig about the Giants. Those of us who still care about politics know that the Giants have had something to do with this particular apathy. But the unconcern transcends the Giants and extends across America. Unruh's campaign manager Phil Schott asked a friend recently why he had abandoned interest in baseball and was told: "I didn't leave baseball; baseball left me." Schott applies the comment to people's feeling about politics. The undecided voters and the empty ball parks are the mirror image of Kent State and Santa Barbara and Cambodia and the apathy, no less than the violence, has scared the hell out of people who practice politics for a living.

One wants, of course, to resist the sweeping judgments that have become the staple of national magazine interpretations of California in which the state emerges as a kind of drug cult set down in a land of milk and honey that is slowly drifting toward facism. But it is difficult everywhere to resist the impression of apathy. We drove into Gary on a night before it stormed there, and our driver, who was a reporter in the town, identified the blocks through which we passed by the names of the youthful gangs that were supposed to hold dominion there. A burglar alarm clanged without producing any more outward sign of interest on the crowded street than Jess Unruh would a week later arouse in the deserted Compton shopping center. Afterward, in Gary, Roy Wilkins addressed the nation's second largest chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the questions of violence and integration and the political process. He was interrupted with applause when he denounced black "extremists" and said that they were outnumbered by the "black silent majority" that went about its business every day and deplored both violence and separatism.

I lack the yardstick to measure the significance of that applause. Wilkins believes that integration has worked, that the South has made remarkable progress and that Negroes should stay in the political process and participate. Both blacks and whites believe foolish things about each other when they are separated, he said, and he added, in a memorable aphorism: "The violence inherent in separatism can be the death of America." It was a troubling speech, for Wilkins spoke of a society that ought to be better composed than it appears to be, a society in which people would pay attention both to candidates and to burglar alarms. I thought that more people ought to hear that speech.

Anyone who wants to write well about politicians has to care about what the politicians say and about the peculiar world which they inhabit. It is a mirror image world in which the politicians are compelled to echo what they hear and what they say to each other. What they are hearing today and what too many of them are saying, or at least implying, is that the system can't work any more and that people are withdrawing from it. The last portion of this negative equation is empirically true, and the undecideds in the polls may very well reflect nothing more than a widespread mistrust among men and women of all persuasions about whether the political processes can solve the mounting problems that afflict the American society.

But it occurs to me that perhaps the politicians were expected to solve too many of the problems in the first place by people who were unwilling to make the personal sacrifices necessary to create the conditions for the solutions. We are all murderers, as the French film would have it. I call myself a conservationist and yet, no less than others, I sold my little car in Sacramento and bought a big car in Washington which I daily drive to work over the congested parkway that commands a fine view of the polluted Potomac. Jess Unruh thinks of these things, too, and he mentioned it once during that bus ride enroute to the deserted shopping center. It had been a happy day for the candidate, despite the sparse crowds, and he seemed secure in himself and in the reporters who accompanied him. But he knows, as must every intelligent politician in this country, of the gulf between the expectations which people invest in politicians and the capacity of any man, even a governor of California, to really improve the quality of life. He talked about it awhile, quoting the British social scientist who had likened the rage of people at Parliament to "the rage of Caliban at seeing his own face in the mirror."

It's a worthwhile image and one that says as much about our apathy as about our violence.

Lou Cannon

Lou Cannon

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KEY LEGISLATIVE VOTES

SENATE

18—SJR 10 (Wedworth) requested that U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell not subpoena records of the news services or their employees. Defeated 10-16.

19—SCA 3 (Alquist) provides for an open or "Oregon" primary whereby the Secretary of State chooses the candidates from potential public figures and qualifies them for the ballot unless an individual withdraws by filing an affidavit. Passed 30-6.

20—SB 408 (Bradley) makes it a misdemeanor for an unemployed father whose child receives AFDC grants to refuse work training programs. Passed 22-13.

21—SCA 13 (Petris) authorizes the use of 1 cent per gallon gas tax revenues to combat air pollution and develop rapid transit facilities rather than use all of the funds for highway related purposes. Defeated 15-17.

22—SB 361 (Cologne, et. al.) establishes an inheritance tax appraisal system based on the passing of an examination. Inheritance tax "referees" would be given four year terms. The bill succeeded 23-5.

23—SCA 11 (Coombs, et. al.) prohibits radicals who wish to overthrow the government from holding any office or employment at the University of California. The bill passed 27-7 but will be reconsidered before being sent to the Assembly.

24—SB 219 (Dymally) authorizes the Adult Authority to parole all prisoners whose minimum sentences exceed five years and who have served at least that amount of time, excluding habitual criminals involving major crimes. Passed 21-12.

25—SB 542 (Beilenson) allows all female minors rather than unmarried girls to consent to the medical care surrounding pregnancy or the prevention of pregnancy. The bill was successful 25-6.

26—SB 634 (Bradley) would deprive certificated or academic employees of public schools and the State College of their tenure if they go out on strike. Passed 21-11.

ASSEMBLY

43—ACR 135 (Thomas, Ralph and B. Greene) requests that the Governor make an additional $66 million available to the Los Angeles City School District to meet their financial crisis and contribute to ending the school strike. The authors failed to gain the requisite two-thirds of those present and voting in order to bring the measure before the Assembly without reference to committee. Defeated 21-18.

44—AB 21 (Veysey) corrects the 1969-1970 school finance bill regarding methods of computing supplemental support allowances for schools. Passed 41-30.

45—AB 6 (Burton) allows U.S. Social Security increases to be passed on to those receiving old age assistance in stead of deducting the increase from the individual's welfare payment. Passed 61-5.

46—AB 1273 (Badham) removes special reference to employment agencies from the general prohibition against using false or misleading job advertisements and prevents the labor commissioner from taking assignments of claims against employment agencies. Passed 42-16.

47—AB 1420 (Knox) would set up a procedure for mandatory review of proposals by special districts for major public works projects to insure conformity with a city general plan. Passed 46-10.

48—AB 74 (Crandall et. al.), an emergency measure, allocates excess school funds for local school building programs which are suffering without bond revenue as a result of poor bond market conditions. Passed 58-10.

49—AB 657 (Moretti) allows retail stores selling liquor, beer or wine to be exempt from the prohibition against selling within certain distances of "dry zones" around college and university campuses. Passed 41-25.

50—AB 1000 (Bagley and Biddle). (See page 134 for story; below for final vote.) On May 4, 12 amendments were proposed and each was tabled by a majority vote. Amendment No. 1 by Assemblyman Unruh would have reduced the oil depletion allowance further than the bill then before the house, thus collecting an additional $15 million in revenue. The amendment was tabled 40-37.

51—Same, Amendment No. 2 by Assemblyman Badham would have deleted withholding of state income taxes from the bill. Tabled 36-7.

52—AB 984 (Barnes) Allows adjustment of disability retirement allowances to industrial as well as non-industrial retirements when members of the Public Employees Retirement System engage in an occupation outside of public service. Defeated 39-33.

53—AB 981 (Mulford) permits state or local bodies to meet behind closed doors with the press present when disruptions make the holding of a public meeting unfeasible. Passed 50-6.

54—AB 515 (Sieroty and Burton) requires persons convicted of growing

SENATE

Democratic	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
ALQUIST	Y	Y	N	Y	*	N	Y	Y	*
BEILENSON	*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
BURNS	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	*	*
CARRELL	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLLIER	N	Y	Y	N	*	Y	N	Y	Y
DANIELSON	Y	Y	N	*	Y	*	Y	Y	N
DILLS	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
DYMALLY	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENNICK	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MILLS	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*
MOSCONE	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
PETRIS	Y	*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
RODDA	*	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
SHORT	*	Y	*	N	*	*	Y	Y	*
SONG	*	Y	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	N
STIERN	*	Y	Y	N	*	Y	N	Y	Y
TEALE	Y	*	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	*
WALSH	N	Y	*	N	*	Y	Y	*	Y
WEDWORTH	Y	Y	N	*	*	Y	Y	*	*

Republican	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
BRADLEY	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
BURGENER	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLOGNE	*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COOMBS	*	N	Y	*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CUSANOVICH	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y
DEUKMEJIAN	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DOLWIG	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	*	*	Y
GRUNSKY	N	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HARMER	*	Y	Y	*	*	Y	*	*	Y
LAGOMARSINO	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARKS	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	N
MARLER	N	Y	Y	*	*	Y	*	*	Y
MCCARTHY	N	Y	Y	N	*	Y	*	*	*
NEJEDLY	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RICHARDSON	N	N	Y	N	*	Y	N	N	Y
SCHMITZ	N	Y	Y	N	*	Y	N	N	Y
SCHRADE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
SHERMAN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	*
STEVENS	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WAY	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WHETMORE	*	*	*	N	Y	Y	N	*	Y

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marijuana to be registered as narcotic offenders, but excludes persons convicted of a misdemeanor for possession of marijuana from this requirement. Defeated 24-38.

55—AB 1108 (Brown) would allow a person to petition to seal a juvenile record at any time after the termination of the court's jurisdiction rather than after five years and at any time after the person has reached 21 years of age. Motor vehicle violations are excepted. Passed 41-24.

56—AB 1003 (Biddle et. al.) would impose felony penalties on persons convicted of the wrongful use of bombs, including a penalty of life imprisonment or death for maliciously and willfully exploding a bomb to commit mayhem. Passed 59-8.

57—AB 419 (L. Greene) changes the location of the planned Governor's Mansion from a downtown site to one in Carmichael. Passed 41-18.

58—AB 1135 (Murphy) changes the terms of prison sentences for people not convicted of felonies from various maximum and minimum punishments to imprisonment in a state prison for not less than one year or more than five years. It also has the court fix an exact duration of imprisonment and prohibits parole and removes the authority of the Adult Authority in certain cases. Passed 41-9.

59—AB 1446 (Dunlap) requires that cities and counties insure that access routes to navigable waters have been dedicated to public use before approving subdivisions, zoning changes, or special use permits or variances. Defeated 38-33.

60—AB 728 (Ralph et. al.), the Urban Community Schools Act of 1970 which creates special elementary or secondary schools in disadvantaged areas within unified school districts with an attendance of over 50,000 pupils. It provides for local community governance and state fund allocation. Passed 54-12.

61—AB 1000 (Bagley and Biddle), Governor's tax plan. On May 20, the Assembly voted to reconsider AB 1000 which had previously been defeated. Passed 41-0.

62—Same. On May 21 a new vote was taken on passage of the bill. Passed 47-28.

63—AB 1001 (Bagley and Biddle), companion expenditure measure. Received requisite two-third vote: 66-11.

ASSEMBLY

Democratic	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
BEE (13)	*	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	*	Y
BRATHWAITE	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	*	N	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
BROWN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N
BURTON	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	*	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N
CORY	Y	N	Y	*	Y	N	Y	N	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	*	N	Y
CROWN	Y	N	Y	*	Y	N	N	N	*	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	*	*	*	*
CULLEN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
DAVIS	*	*	*	N	Y	Y	N	N	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DEDDEH	*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DUNLAP	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	N	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N
FENTON	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
FONG	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	*	N	*	Y	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N
FORAN	*	N	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	*	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y
GARCIA	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	*	N	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
GONSALVES	Y	N	Y	*	*	*	*	N	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	Y	Y
GREENE, B.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N	Y	N	*	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N
GREENE, L.	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
JOHNSON, H.	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	*	N	Y
KARABIAN	*	N	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	N	*	*	*	N	Y	*	*	Y	Y	*	*	N	Y
KNOX	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	*	N	Y
MACDONALD	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	*	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
MCCARTHY	Y	N	Y	*	*	N	Y	N	*	N	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	*	Y
MILLER	Y	N	Y	*	Y	*	Y	N	*	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N
MORETTI	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
PORTER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	*	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
POWERS	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	*	N	Y
QUIMBY	*	N	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Y	*	N	Y
RALPH	Y	N	Y	*	Y	*	Y	N	*	N	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	N	N
ROBERTI	Y	N	Y	N	Y	*	Y	N	*	N	*	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y		*	N	Y
RYAN	*	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y	*	*	N	Y	*	*	Y	N	Y	Y		*	Y	Y
SIEROTY	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N
THOMAS	Y	N	Y	Y	*	*	*	N	Y	N	*	*	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
TOWNSEND	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	*	Y	Y
UNRUH	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N	*	*	*	Y	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
VASCONCELLOS	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	N	*	*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	*	N	Y
WARREN	*	N	*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y
WAXMAN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	N	*	N	N
Z'BERG	*	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	*	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	*	*	N	N
ZENOVICH	Y	N	Y	*	Y	N	Y	N	*	N	*	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	Y	*	N	N

Republicans	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
ARKLIN	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
BADHAM	*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	*	Y	Y	Y
BAGLEY	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
BARNES	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
BELOTTI	N	Y	*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	Y	Y
BERRYHILL	N	Y	Y	*	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	*	Y	Y	Y
BEVERLY	*	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
BIDDLE	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
BRIGGS	*	*	*	Y	*	Y	Y	N	Y	*	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BRITSCHGI	N	*	*	Y	*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	*	*	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y
BURKE	*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CAMPBELL	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	Y	*	Y	Y
CHAPPIE	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLLIER	*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONRAD	N	Y	*	Y	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CRANDALL	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DENT	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
DUFFY	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	(	Y	Y	Y
HAYES	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y
HOM	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
JOHNSON, R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KETCHUM	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LANTERMAN	N	Y	N	*	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	*	Y	*	*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LEWIS	*	Y	*	Y	N	*	N	Y	Y	Y	*	*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MACGILLIVRAY	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MCGEE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MILIAS	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y
MOBLEY	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONAGAN	N	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MOORHEAD	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MULFORD	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	N	Y	*	*	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MURPHY	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
PRIOLO	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RUSSELL	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SCHABARUM	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	*	*	*	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
STACEY	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
STULL	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VEYSEY	*	Y	Y	*	*	*	*	Y	Y	Y	*	*	*	Y	Y	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WAKEFIELD	*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	*	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WILSON	*	Y	Y	Y	*	Y	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	*	Y	Y	Y
WOOD	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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The average American will condemn in an alderman what in his partner he would consider reason for opening a bottle of champagne. In literal truth the politician is attacked for displaying the morality of his constituents. You might consider that hypocrisy. It isn,t: it is one of the hopeful signs of the age. — Walter Lippmann

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